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A

HAND BOOK

OF

BUSINESS IN LOWELL,

WITH A

HISTORY OF THE CITY.

BY CHARLES COWLEY, ESQ.,
A MEMBER OF THE MIDDLESEX BAR.



LOWELL:
Published by E. D. Green.
1856.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAIL ROAD COMPANY

IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL ABOUT

TWO MILLIONS of ACRES of FARMING LANDS, IN TRACTS of 40 ACRES AND UPW

On long credits, and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government, to aid in the construction of this Railroad, ar among the richest and most fertile in the State. They extend with the Road, from Chicago North-East to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith in the extreme N Western part of the State. Most of these lands lie immediately on, and within six miles o Road, and none are more than fifteen miles distant from it; hence, ready and cheap facilitie furnished for transporting the products to any of the Eastern or Southern markets. The gre crease of population by immigration, &c., and the consequent rapid growth of flourishing town villages on the line of the Road and throughout the State, furnishes a substantial and gro home demand for every kind of farm and garden produce.

In the northern and central parts of the State, prairie lands predominate, interspersed with nificent groves of oak and other timber; in the southern, the timber is more abundant, and ex ly valuable.

The soil is a dark rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, etc. The air is pure bracing. the climate more healthy, mild and equable than that of any other part of the U. while living streams and springs of excellent water abound.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well known characteristics of Ill lands Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is gen the case in cultivating new lands in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted o newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. A man with a plo two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for b ing, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $3 per acre By judicious management, the land be plowed and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

Corn, grain, cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the eastern, a Cairo, for the southern market.

Bituminous coal is extensively mined along the Road, and supplies a cheap and desirable being furnished at many points at $1,50 to $1,00 per ton. Wood can be had at the same rat cord. Extensive quarries have been opened in the southern part of the State, near the line of Road, of building stone of excellent quality, such as white and blue lime-stone, and white an sand-stone, which can be had for a little more than the expense of transportation.

☞The government lands, in the Land States, having generally been withdrawn from ma emigrants from the eastern States and Europe can be accommodated by this company with valu farms at the old prices and terms, which, in all probability, will double in value in twelve mont

When these land are restored to market, persons who think of settling on them, or in Minne should bear in mind that the lands of this company, at the prices for which they are sold, are b investments than those in other States or Territories more remote from market, at govern prices; for the reason that the expense of transporting the products of the latter to market wi ways be a heavy drawback on them, and after a few years' cultivation they require manuring, w is not the case with Illinois lands.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in the territories of Kansas and Nebra for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is greater, and every hundred miles the products of those lands are carried, either in wagons o terrupted water communications, increases the expense of transportation, which must be born the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the inc from the farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this company, and their consequent over those of the eastern and middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the differen the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this Road, and ot with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of sum or the frost of winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contract Deeds may be made until further notice, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in annual instalments. The first to become due in two years from date of contract, and others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth from the date of the contract, and the lands are not subject to taxation till finally paid

Interest will be charged at only three per cent. per annum.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased s yearly be brought under cultivation. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be ded ed for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

Ready Framed Farm Buildings, which can be set up in a few days; can be obtained f responsible persons.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bed-rooms, and will complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the road, $250 in cash, exclusiv transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The c pany will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

[SEE THIRD PAGE OF COVER.]

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LOWELL DAILY COURIER STEAM PRESS.

PREFACE.

Two objects have been sought to be compassed by this work. The first was, to exhibit, by cards and advertisements, a sort of daguerreotype view of the business of Lowell;—"to hold, as 'twere, the mirror" up to the trade and industry of this busy and thrifty community. The other was, to present a concise and general view of the history of this place,—from its occupation as the head-quarters of the Pawtucket Indians, two centuries ago, to the close of the second decade of its existence as an incorporated city.

In preparing this historic outline, my chief purpose has been, to seize on the salient points, facts, incidents and events of our urban history, together with such traditions and episodes as have any local interest; and to weave the whole together in the form of a readable and interesting narrative The character of the work did not admit of minute details, a display of erudition, or a parade of rhetoric. The solemn monotony and stately dignity of history,—the painful particularity and prudish precision of chronologers and almanac-makers,—have been freely sacrificed for the lively flow of story.

I acknowledge, with pleasure, my obligations to the City Clerk, and to various individuals whose names delicacy forbids me to mention, for their politeness in favoring me with the use of records and documents, which have aided me much in the composition of this work.

Far from wishing to cultivate in the breasts of my readers a *sentimental* attachment to a place confessedly deficient in intellectual attractiveness and the charms of a refined social atmosphere, —I still cherish the hope, that the perusal of these pages may

tend to awaken that due sense of local pride, that patriotic public spirit, the absence of which, among us, has so often been the subject of criticism, both from strangers and residents, heretofore.

Conscious that many things have been omitted which deserved insertion,—I trust that nothing has been inserted which any will wish to have had left out. If this sketch shall serve to inform my readers of any facts, of which they are gratified to learn ;—if it shall serve to amuse them during an hour of leisure, or to charm away the visiting spirit of *ennui* ;—it will have accomplished all that I have desired or attempted.

C. Cowley.

Lowell, July 1*st*, 1856.

The Merrimac River Valley.

Few regions on the globe possess more natural loveliness than this valley. Few have won such renown as theatres of manufacturing enterprise. Man and Nature, coöperating to a common end, have here reared a noble monument of physical beauty and mechanic art. Even in an agricultural point of view,—but especially when considered in respect to the extent and variety of its operations in manufactures,—this valley ranks among the most interesting regions on the western continent.

The Indian name, Merrimac, says Douglas, an early writer, signifies "a sturgeon." It was applied to the river in consequence of the abundance of sturgeon and other fish, taken from its waters. The first settlers frequently called it "Sturgeon River."

The head of this river is on the northerly border of Merrimac county, in New Hampshire. Here the Winnipissawkee, the outlet of the lake of that name, unites with the Pemigewasset, which rises in the White Mountains, that "milk the clouds." The union of these two streams forms the great river of the valley. The tributary waters of the Contoocook, Shahegan, Nashua, Concord, and a hundred lesser streams, are received by the Merrimac at various points of its course. The general direction of the river, during the first eighty miles of its career, is southerly; but after entering Massachusetts, it bends to the northeast. Having described a journey of a hundred and ten miles, it discharges into the Atlantic, a brief distance below Newburyport.

Its course is interrupted by numerous water-falls, which furnish incipient agents of mechanism, that will endure till manufactures perish, or these waters cease to flow. By means of dams and

canals, these natural resources of water-power have been much augmented and improved. The wild Merrimac, which once rolled unchecked to the Atlantic, has been tamed to the purposes of man, domesticated to labor, and charmed into bondage to "the wizard of mechanism." Populous cities, great bee-hives of industry, have sprung up all along its banks, like the enchanted palaces of the Arabian tales. The whole valley, from lake to sea, teems with the sights and sounds of the spindle and the loom.

At the head of this valley stands Concord, the capital of New Hampshire, "the Switzerland of America." Below Concord is Hooksett, just rising into the eminence of her sister-cities. A little lower is Manchester, a fine miniature of her English namesake. Where a single saw-mill stood, twenty years ago, now stand the Stark Mills, which consume more cotton, and weave more cloth, than any similar establishment of which the world can boast. Fifteen miles lower is Nashua, and still lower looms up the Queen-City of the valley,—LOWELL,—the subject of this sketch. Ten miles lower on the river,—

"Which still in varying beauty flows along,"—

is Lawrence,—fitly named after the great Merchant Prince, the Medici of America. Ten years ago, a few sandy farms were all that it contained. Now, it displays a double row of factories, among which is the largest mill in the world; and the sites of many others yet to be. Below Lawrence are Haverhill, Bradford, West Newbury, Salisbury, the two Amesburys, with Newburyport, the key of them all.

With a population of two hundred thousand souls,—all engaged in the industry of the factory or of the farm,—what an aggregate of productive force is here! In adventurous enterprise, in energy of character, in general intelligence,—not to mention civil and religious freedom,—the people of this valley are unsurpassed by any of the communities of Christendom. But when we consider in what struggles they are engaged, and what difficulties beset their path to competence, we shall find that the life of these industrious artizans, whose fabrics are sold in all the marts of the world, is anything but paradisical;—it is not the life of which poets have

A. LAWRENCE, M. D.,

DENTIST,

Office and Residence No. 11 John Street,

(ESTABLISHED Oct. 1st, 1839.)

DR. LAWRENCE INSERTS THE

BEST PREMIUM TEETH,

ON

GOLD PLATE AS PURE AS GOLD COIN.

THOSE PREFERRING

SILVER, OR GUTTA PERCHA PLATES

CAN BE ACCOMMODATED.

Teeth Filled with Chemically Pure Gold.

Extracting, Cleansing, &c., attended to.

CHARGES ACCORDING TO CIRCUMSTANCES.

Dentists wishing Fancy Work to exhibit at Fairs, supplied at short notice.

☞ To avoid all mistakes in the person or locality, remember John Street, No. 11, opposite Samuel Kidder's Apothecary Store.

sung;—it is not the fairy-life of Atlantis, Utopia and the Isles of the Blest.

Who shall say, that, when some centuries shall have rolled by, this valley will not fill a place in history, similar to that of the Nile, the Euphrates, the Rhine, or the River-God Ganges? Who shall say, that, some centuries later still, some traveler,—moved by the curiosity which led Layard to Ninevah, and Park to Ethiopia,—shall not brood over the ruins of these temples of industry, when our mechanical civilization, like the martial civilization of the ancients, has forever passed away?

The admiring genius of Whittier has attuned his lyre to the praise of our Merrimac:—

"——I have stood
Where Hudson rolled his lordly flood;
Looked down the Appallachian peak
On Juniata's silver streak;
Have seen along his valley gleam
The Mohawk's softly winding stream;
The level light of sunset shine
Through broad Potomac's hem of pine;
And autumn's rainbow-tinted banner
Hang lightly o'er the Susquehanna;
Yet wheresoe'er his step might be,
Thy wandering child looks back to THEE."

Topography and Natural Scenery.

THE city is situated at the confluence, and on both sides, of the Merrimac and Concord rivers. Its bounds, as extended by repeated annexations of circumjacent territory, include about six square miles. The Pawtucket Falls on the Merrimac, and the Wamesit Falls on the Concord, are both embraced within its precincts. It is twenty-five miles north-west from Boston.

The natural scenery of the place is marked by the same picturesqueness which characterizes the whole valley of the Merrimac. It has neither the grandeur of the Alleghanies, which

"Have pinnacled in clouds their snowy scalps,"—

nor the limitless expanse of the western prairies, rolling in unbroken billows towards the regions of sunset. But it presents a

It is undoubtedly a desideratum to the medical profession and community at large, to be *certain* that they can purchase *pure* and *reliable* medicines. That the physician should be able to calculate with certainty the effect of the medicine he administers, is of the utmost importance to himself and the patient.

To meet the necessity so generally felt in the country for



PURE AND UNADULTERATED MEDICINES,

I have spared no pains in procuring those in which the peculiar characteristics and active properties are unaltered;—thus *guaranteeing* to the buyer or consumer, the *genuinencss* of every article sold by me.

I would therefore beg leave respectfully to call the attention of all interested, to my stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

assuring them that they have been bought with the greatest care, and are offered at the

Same Prices Charged for Inferior Qualities!

Having recently enlarged and improved my store, I am now prepared, with greatly increased facilities, for my business, and accommodation for my patrons, to wait upon those who may call, and trust, by strict attention to business, and a courteous and gentlemanly deportment towards all, to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

Physicians and Dealers from the Country

are invited to call and examine a large and well selected stock of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS, &c.

which will be sold as low as at any establishment in the country.

I have also on hand

A General Assortment of Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, &c., &c., For Ladies' and Gentlemen's use.

Medicines carefully dispensed at all hours of the day or night.

To lovers of that delightful beverage, SODA, I would say that I sell a *superior article*, manufactured by myself, and drawn from an IMPROVED FOUNTAIN which is *iced to the very mouth* of the pipe, thereby preserving a coolness which cannot fail to be refreshing.

CHOICE SYRUPS OF EVERY VARIETY.

by the gallon or barrel.

EDW'D BUSH,

Corner of Merrimack and Central Streets, under the Methodist Episcopal Church, Lowell, Mass.

beautiful combination of hill and valley, of river and water-fall, which neither mountain nor prairie alone can give. Whittier pronounces the scenery about the Falls at Pawtucket, as interesting as any landscape beneath "the sunny skies of Italy." The whole arcana of Nature discloses few scenes more lovely than the panorama spread out before the beholder from Christian Hill, in Dracutt.

The great extent of this natural amphitheatre,—the well defined outline of the horizon,—the intersecting rivers, and the bridges which span them,—the noble blue mountain of Wauchusett in the distance,—Fort-Hill, the red man's "last abode,"—the coalition of art and nature,—the close proximity and agreeable contrast between town and country,—the monumental chimneys,—the mill belfries—the rows of factories—the steeples and crosses of the churches pointing heavenward—the unnumbered gable-spires of a populous city—the glorious dissolving view of the White Mountains, those "Alps of America," whose crests of eternal granite seem lost in the distant upper sky,—the azure canopy of heaven, that overhangs this wide spread landscape, reflecting every lineament of beauty,—all these constitute a scene upon which the beholder that hath "music in his soul," may gaze forever without satiety.

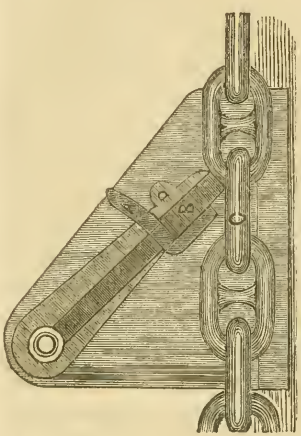
Indian Antiquities.

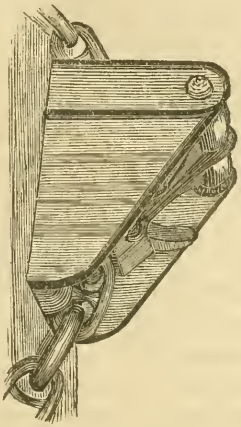
When the pilgrims landed at Plymouth, in 1620, all New England was inhabited by five great tribes, or confederacies, of Indians. The *Massachusetts* occupied the territory about Massachusetts Bay; the *Narragansetts*, that about Narragansett Bay; the *Pokonokets* peopled the south-easterly part of Massachusetts; the *Pequots*, the valley of the Connecticut; and the *Pawtuckets*, the whole valley of the Merrimac, including what now constitutes the State of New Hampshire. The aggregate population of these five nations did not exceed twenty-five thousand souls.

PATTERN
AND
MODEL MANUFACTORY.

No. 20 Middle St., Lowell, Mass.

JOHN E. CRANE, PROPRIETOR.





Patterns for machinery, of every description, made at short notice, and in the best possible manner.

Particular attention given to the manufacture of

GEARS of EVERY SIZE and KIND.

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ORNAMENTAL PATTERNS

Executed with skill and taste unsurpassed.

MODELS,

Of Suitable Size for the Patent Office,

Or for representation, (however complicated or simple,) will be made, to the entire satisfaction of parties interested in the same.

REFERENCE:

JUDGE THE TREE BY THE FRUIT IT BEARS.

It had formerly been very much greater; but the ravages of pestilence and war had made awful havoc among these tribes.

Each of these confederacies comprehended numerous lesser tribes. Each had a territory, with villages, customs, laws, and an independent chief of its own. Each village contained from two to three hundred people. The sachems of the smaller tribes were tributary to the grand sachem. The Pennacooks, the Agawams, the Naamkeeks, with various other Indian communities, acknowledged the sovereignty of the Pawtuckets, who, when the whites first came, numbered three or four thousand in all. The two names, Pawtucket and Wamesit, are frequently confounded together by the earlier writers, when treating of these Indian tribes.

The capital of the Pawtuckets was at the junction of the Merrimac and Concord, and at Pawtucket Falls, where Lowell now stands. Why this place was selected for their chief settlement, may be easily perceived. These lands possessed great fertility; the hunting-grounds were good; and the rivers swarmed with the most delicious fish. Sturgeon, salmon, shad, eels, alewives, and other varieties of fish, were here taken by the canoe-load. Moreover, the location was eminently central. The Concord and the upper Merrimac communicated, by canoe navigation, with a vast region in the interior; while the lower Merrimac afforded a safe and easy channel to the sea-board. The wild and picturesque scenery of this place must also have addressed itself strongly to the warm imaginations of these lords of the forest.

It is believed that as many as twelve thousand Indians sometimes assembled here in the spring. Such a concourse of that peculiar people must have furnished scenes worthy of the poet's fervent page, or the painter's luminous canvas. The display of so many grotesque braves and beauteous Indian maidens, habited in their gala costume,—darting wildly down the rapids in their light canoes,—catching their silvery fish by the thousand,—engaged in the animated competition of the chase,—gravely deliberating around their council fires,—bathing in the clear stream before sunrise,—climbing the adjacent hill-tops in the mellow light of sunset,—presents all the elements for a master-piece of art.

DR. POLLARD,

(Late of Portland and Bangor, Maine.)

THE ORIGINAL VEGETABLE PHYSICIAN

Has permanently located at

No. 248 Merrimack Street, Lowell, Mass.,

Where he may be consulted, free of charge, upon all long standing complaints, such as Piles, Humors of all kinds, Disfigured and Blotched Faces, Pin Worms, Dizziness, Rushing of Blood to the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Canker, Cough and Consumptive Complaints, Female Difficulties, originating from an impure state of the Blood, Salt Rheum, and all other Cutaneous Diseases.

Dr. Pollard does not profess to cure all diseases, as many have done, but having been for more than twenty years, previous to 1841, one of the greatest sufferers in the world from many of the above complaints, and particularly with the Piles, he has suffered beyond description, which enables him to treat such cases with much success.

The following Medicines, all of which Dr. Pollard is the original inventor and sole proprietor, may be found at the Medical depot of Drs. POLLARD & RICKER.

Dr. Pollard's Hemorrhoidal Pills.
" Scorbutic and Jaundice Bitters.
" Vegetable Pile Electuary.
" Female Strengthening Syrup.
" Liver Syrup.
" Rheumatic Mixture.
" Vegetable Hemorrhoidal Salve.
" Bile Corrector.
" Hemorrhoidal Specific.
" Canker Syrup.
" Kidney and Gravel Remedy.
" Cough Syrup.

Together with a large variety of other Medicines.

The above Medicines are put up exclusively by Dr. Pollard, who is the Original Proprietor. These Medicines have been used in his practice for the past fifteen years, with complete success, and may be obtained by the single package; or when Dr. P. is consulted a regular course may be prescribed. All orders for Medicine, directed to DRS. POLLARD & RICKER'S MEDICAL DEPOT, *No.* 248 *Merrimack Street, Lowell*, will be promptly answered. Medicines sent by Express to any part of the country. When Dr. Pollard is absent patients will find Dr. Ricker competent to prescribe for them.

A. W. POLLARD, *Original Vegetable Physician.*

The golden age of the Pawtucket nation was probably about the commencement of the seventeenth century. Belknap informs us that a war broke out, early in that century, between the Pawtuckets and the Tarrantines,—a small but brave tribe contiguous to them,—in which the Pawtuckets encountered tremendous losses; and their grand sachem was slain. The subordinate sachems quarrelled among themselves for the succession; and the horrors of internal feuds were superadded to those of the conflict with the Tarrantines.

The Indian historian, Gookin, (who was magistrate and ruler, under the Colonial government, over all those Indians who embraced Christianity, and who wrote his Historical Collections of the Indians of New England in 1674) informs us that the Indians were almost exterminated by a great plague, in 1612 and 1613. The victims fell by thousands; the living feared to bury the dead; corpses lay on the ground, bleaching in the sun, exposed to carrion birds and wolves. Heaps of dry bones were found, in various parts of the country, by the white settlers, many years afterwards; and every former settlement now became a Golgotha. What this pestilence was, it is impossible to decide, and useless to conjecture. The English Puritans, with characteristic piety, treated it as the minister of a "special Providence," to open a way for pure and undefiled religion into the trackless wilds of America.

Lowell under an Indian King.

As the capital of the Pawtucket monarchy, this place was the seat of government of the great Indian King, Passaconaway, the first great sachem of the Pawtuckets, with whom the white settlers formed any acquaintance. Passaconaway was a self-made man. He began life an Indian conjuror or pow-wow, and became distinguished for his skill in the kindred arts of politics and necromancy. Pushing his way with his own strong arm, he became

BUY NONE BUT
HAYES' ALLIED OINTMENT
—AND—
HUMOR SYRUP.

EUREKA! EUREKA!!

With the ancient philosopher, Pythagoras, upon the discovery of his most distinguished problem, "Let all the people cry Eureka! for lo! we have it"—the

GREATEST HUMOR MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

These medicines must be introduced and sold in every city, town, village, parish and hamlet throughout the United States, Europe, and the Isles of the Ocean.

The Proprietors, in calling the attention of the public to these preparations, do so with feelings of the utmost confidence of their virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which they are recommended. They are no new articles, but have long been successfully used in eradicating every variety of Humor with which the human family is afflicted.

Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Cancerous Humors, Scald Head, Itch, Burns, Mercurial Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Ring Worm, and Humorous and Eruptive Diseases of every kind can be cured, and the blood cleansed of all impurities by the use of

Hayes' Allied Ointment and Humor Syrup,

The most effectual remedies ever offered to the public. These celebrated remedies cure diseases speedily, thoroughly and permanently, without injury to the system.

CAUTION!!!

BEWARE of an article in the market styled the "Genuine Allied Ointment and Humor Syrup," put up by Chas. H. Kent, as that is a *base imitation* of mine. BUY NONE BUT HAYES', as that alone will benefit you.

E. D. HAYES, *Discoverer and Manufacturer.*

HAYES & NASH, PROPRIETORS,
Lawrence, Mass.

J. R. HAYES,
No. 12 Central St., Wholesale and Retail Agent for Lowell, Mass.

Sold also in Lowell by all the Apothecaries, and by Medicine Dealers everywhere.

successively a priest, a sachem, and finally grand sachem and basheba of the Pawtuckets. He divided his time between Pawtucket Falls and Pennacook.

The first white visitor to Lowell, of whose visit any record remains, was Rev. John Eliot, of West Roxbury. He was employed, under the Colonial authorities, as Agent and Missionary among the Indians. The apostolic beauty of his life and doctrine, the goodness of his heart, and the nature of his vocation, won him the endearing name of "the Apostle to the Indians." He first came here about the year 1646, and remained many days, preaching to the natives, who heard him with willing ears. He frequently repeated his visit during the following quarter-century, and reports that "many received the Gospel."

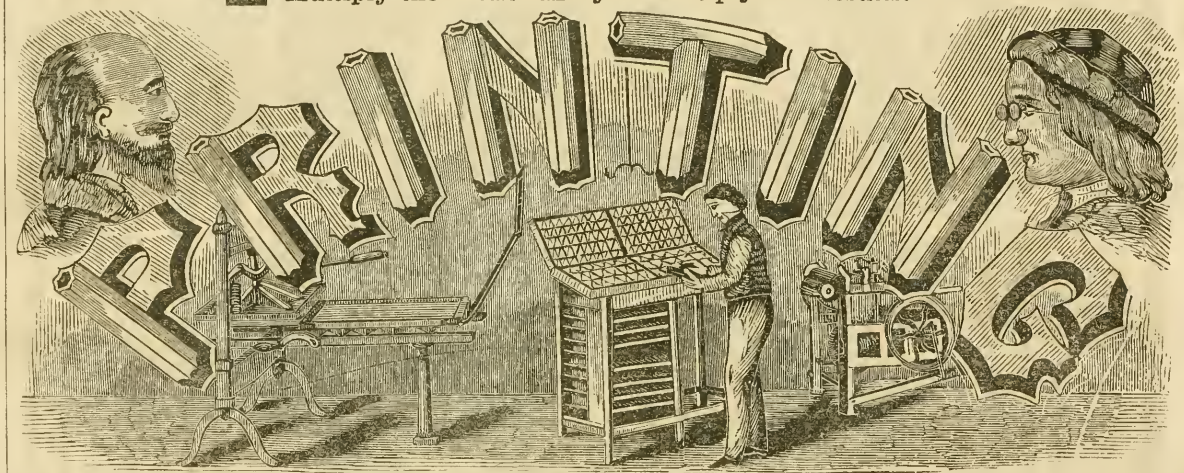
When Passaconaway first saw the Apostle Eliot, he expressed much fear of that "long-faced man with the black book under his arm." But in 1651 Eliot visited him, labored with him, and made him a convert to Christianity. He submitted to the English jurisdiction in 1644; but frequently appeared at the Governor's Court, in great pomp, with his two sons, to repeat the ceremony of submission; and never was false to his professions of friendship. The English always regarded him as a brave, sagacious, whole-souled man; and admired him for his artful address, his finesse, and his skill in Indian diplomacy.

In 1660, Passaconaway, having become very old, followed the example of Charles the Fifth, Emperor of Germany, resigned the government to his son, and "retired from the world." A great concourse of chiefs, braves, and lesser tribes of the Pawtucket confederacy, was called. A great number of eloquent speeches were made; and many heroic experiences, enough to make the fortune of a hundred novelists, were related by the assembled orators and sages of the tribe. The "last words and dying speech" of poor old Passaconaway drew rivers of tears from the people over whom he had ruled so long, so ably, and so well. He pronounced his paternal blessing on Wannalancet, his son and successor; and exhorted him and his people, again and again, "never to quarrel with the English."

Wannalancet reigned during many years. But of this whole

COURIER STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

"Multiply the Means and you Multiply the Results."



This Establishment is supplied with every material necessary for the PROMPT, NEAT and ECONOMICAL execution of LETTER PRESS PRINTING. Having recently added to the Establishment a

STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE,

Of sufficient power to drive all his Presses, the Proprietor feels assured that he has the most thoroughly furnished office in the city, which enables him to compete successfully with any other establishment in the Prompt and Neat execution of all work entrusted to him, and at as LOW PRICES as can be offered any where.

period, the records are few, the traditions unreliable, and the history extremely obscure. If the reader is familiar with Livy, he will remember how often that great master of history complains of the want of records of the early history of Rome. Lowell rests under a similar cloud. Of unquestioned facts, there are none; and to adopt a poetic license, and fill up the gaps between the facts, by the invention of graceful fiction, is not permitted to the historian.

Lowell as an Indian Reservation.

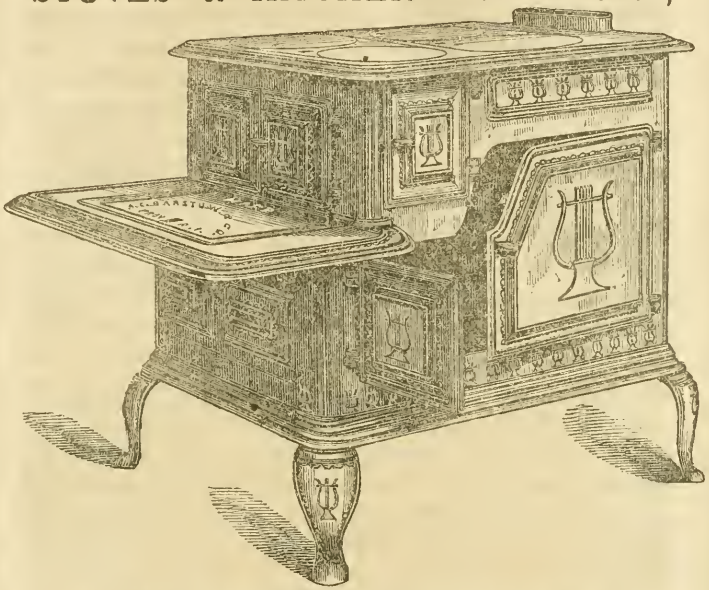
In 1652, twenty gentlemen of Woburn and Concord procured leave, on petition to the General Court, to examine a tract of land between the Concord and the Merrimac, including what is now Lowell. In the same year, they came, with others, to view the premises. They visited the Falls at Pawtucket, and saw the wild beauty of the rapids, the cascades, and the silver spray that flashed like diamond dust under the October sun. But they seemed insensible to these simple beauties of nature. They were stern, cold, cast-iron men,—such as charged under Ireton at Naseby, conquered victory with Cromwell at Worcester, and

"Swept the foe at Marston Moor."

They saw no "good" in the dancing water-fall,—none in those grand old forests which had clothed the hills from eternity,—none in the red children, whose song of "Hiawatha, the beloved," is as immortal as the legends of Ossian, or "the tale of Troy divine." They came to find fortune,—"to spy out the good of the land." Vainly the sun shone over them; vainly the soft wind blew. They found, they say, "a great howling wilderness, where be many Indians, and where be many meadows for ye subsistence of cattle."

In 1653, they again petitioned the General Court, setting forth that this seemed to be "a very comfortable place to accom-

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modate a company of God's people upon." They say they are in great necessity, destitute of accommodations, with no settled place to abide in. They entreat this honorable court, in their Christian wisdom, to grant these humble petitioners the lands which they have viewed; so that they may, with God's blessing, settle there, and do good for Church and Commonwealth. (See Allen's History of Chelmsford.) The lands were granted; but, on petition of the Apostle Eliot, the territory of Lowell, between the two rivers, called the "Great Neck," was reserved to the sole use of the Indians. Its then most usual name was Wamesit.

The petitioners aforesaid proceeded at once to their new "plantation religious." They opened roads, broke up the ground, established themselves in log-cabins, erected a meeting-house, and a school-house; and in 1655, they were incorporated as a town by the name of Chelmsford, in honor of Chelmsford, (so called from the river Chelmer,) in England. But before they came to Chelmsford, the Indians converted by the Apostle Eliot, had already erected permanent wigwams at Wamesit, and lived here with other Pawtuckets, applying themselves to fishing and the tillage of the soil. Both the Chelmsford grant and the Indian reservation were enlarged in 1656. In 1660, some lands were exchanged, and the boundaries settled, between the Indians and the whites.

The famous Indian Boundary Ditch was opened about the year 1665. It begins on the bank of the Merrimac, a little above the Falls; it extends southerly, in a semi-circular line, so as to include about twenty-five hundred acres; it terminates on the bank of the Merrimac, about a mile below the mouth of the Concord. Traces of it are still visible, corresponding substantially with the precincts of the city.

Indian Institutions.

On the suggestion of the Apostle Eliot, the Colonial authorities established the following mode of government over such of

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AGENT, AT LOWELL, MASS.

the Indians as embraced Christianity, and collected in little communities by themselves. A few of the most prudent of the converted men were nominated by their fellow-villagers, and on the nominations being approved by an English magistrate, the nominees were invested with the authority of rulers. One or more constables were chosen in the same manner in every village. A grand court was held here every spring in May. The English magistrate fixed the time for holding the court, and these chiefs sat with him on the judgment-seat. Gookin himself frequently dispensed justice here in his capacity of judge. Differences between whites and reds, were adjusted by arbitrators of both races. The Apostle Eliot generally came with the judge, to give his apostolic aid and counsel. Gookin quaintly observes, that while the Indians spread their nets to fish for shad, Eliot "spread the net of the Gospel to fish for their souls." There was also a marshal-general over all the praying towns. His name was Pennahannit, *alias* Captain Josias; and his residence was at Littleton, which the Indians called Nashobah.

It was the enacted will of the General Court, that the praying Indians should have lands granted them; that they should not be removed from their fishing grounds, nor be displaced from any lands which they had broken up for tillage. No white could buy land of the Indians without leave of the Court. No one was allowed to sell liquor to the Indians without the permission of the magistrates, which was only granted in cases of sickness. The English magistrate had authority to issue decrees and impose penalties for the purpose of promoting industry, morality, education and good order among this people. Every encouragement was given to Indian teachers and rulers.

The Indians made cordage from wild hemp, and of this cordage they made nets for fishing, from thirty to forty feet long. They also made lines of it, to which they attached crooked pieces of bone for fish hooks. In this way they furnished themselves with the necessary implements for angling. Boiled with beans and maize and flesh of other kinds, their fish made excellent pottage, which was one of the most important articles of their diet.

The wigwam of Wannalancet, son of Passaconaway, the chief

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sachem of the tribe, stood opposite Pawtucket Falls. Wannalarcet, fearing to lose his influence with the tribe, had not yet become a praying Indian himself; but faithful to his father's advice, was always kind and true to the English. The place where the log-court-house stood, is now covered by the Boott Canal. The high ground on Appleton street is the hallowed spot,—as tradition says,—where stood the log-chapel in which the Apostle Eliot and the Indian teacher dispensed the Word of Life to the Indians.

Gookin's Account.

The historian Gookin and the Apostle Eliot came to Wamesit together in 1674. The sachem, Wannalancet, entertained them hospitably in his wigwam near Pawtucket Falls. A meeting was then held for worship, in which Gookin assisted; and Eliot preached on the parable of the marriage of the king's son, (Matt. 22: 1–14.) Gookin then describes the place as one of the seven villages of praying Indians. Fifteen families, containing seventy-five souls, had then embraced Christianity. The entire population consisted of two hundred and fifty men, besides women and children.

The sachem of the praying Indians was Numpow, a man of noble spirit, and of the blood of their chief sachem, Wannalancet. Before the visitors left, Wannalancet himself concluded to become a Christian. He left his "old canoe," as he phrased it, and entered into "a new canoe," and engaged to pray to God in future. Their preacher was a young Indian named Samuel, a son of Numpow, and possessed "of good parts." He could read, speak and write both English and Indian; and was therefore considered qualified to preach. Here, then, as in other villages of praying Indians, the people assembled in their log-chapel, at the sound of the horn and the drum, twice on Sundays, and once on fast-days, lecture-days, and other days of divine worship; and Samuel preached. What a change since these humble sermon-

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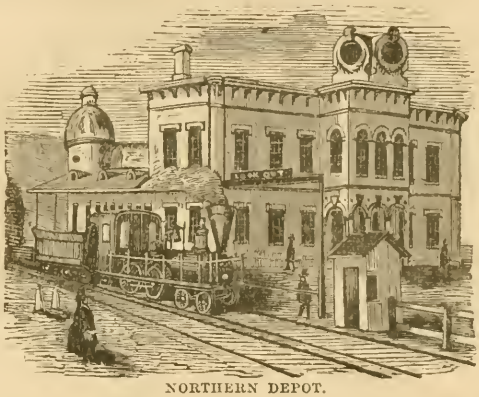
Lowell, July 1st, 1856.

izings of Samuel! More than twenty clergymen now preach in his little parish;—

"And what was Goose Creek once, is Tiber now."

Gookin complains that these Indians were never very hearty in their piety. There were thirty Indian churches in New England; but no church was ever organized among them.

Wannalancet, the successor of Passaconaway, removed to this place in 1670, or about that time; and erected a fort on the hill which was thence called Fort Hill. In 1675, the renowned



NORTHERN DEPOT.

King Phillip, of Mount Hope, chief sachem of the Pokonokets, organized his famous Indian coalition to exterminate the whites. But the Indians of Wamesit firmly refused to join him, but retired with Wannalancet, their chief, for some time, to the wilds of the interior, and rendered essential aid to the English. They consequently suffered more from the attacks of the savages than any other praying village. Gookin observes that they might have been a prosperous community, deriving a comfortable subsistence from the business of supplying Boston with fish; but their idleness and improvidence, and their wars with the circumjacent tribes, induced the gradual decline and ultimate extinction of this once powerful and chivalric tribe.

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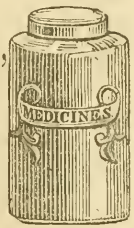
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An Idolatress Judged.

The Apostle Eliot relates an interesting case of idolatry, which he, with more than apostolic vigilance, ferreted out among the Indians here. In the spring of 1653, he came to this place and preached. Among the Indian congregation was a woman who had a small bright image of a man suspended from her neck. Meeting her after the service, the Apostle asked her why she wore it, and was horror-stricken to hear her reply, that she prayed to it! He asked whether she really thought this image to be a God! She answered that she did! The astonished Apostle marvelled greatly; and proceeded, as he says, to explain the magnitude of the sin of idolatry. He read aloud the second commandment, and produced proofs of holy writ that all idols should be demolished, and drowned in the Red Sea.

He then demanded the idol, to destroy it. She refused to surrender. He then offered to buy it. She declined to make the trade. But the Apostle was not a man thus to be baulked. He perceived that the image was suspended to her neck by a ribbon tied with a riding knot; and feeling it to be his duty to nip this sin in the bud, he slipped the knot, and snatched the idol away. The woman stormed with rage: he tried to pacify her by giving her half a crown: but she, like Rachel, refused to be comforted; and declared that she would follow the Apostle's heels wherever he went, as long as he carried her God in his pockets.

It now occurred to the Apostle that perhaps his zeal had carried him too far. He therefore called together four Christian Indian sachems, and submitted the matter to them. They retired apart by themselves, talked over it, smoked over it, and then reported that they had agreed what should be done. The Apostle gives the report of their judgment:—*First*, That the act of taking away the idol was well done. *Secondly*, That one man should be appointed to demolish the idol, and three others for witnesses that it was done. *Thirdly*, They adjudged the idolatress to be a great sinner; yet as it was her first offence,

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and she had done it ignorantly, they would spare her. The four sachems then addressed the woman one after another, each in turn reproving her very solemnly. The judgement of this Indian Court was duly and promptly carried into execution.

At the same time, another image was discovered, which some of the Indians had worshipped. This too, these four sachems, and the apostolic Iconoclaust, dealt with in the same way. They applied the axe manfully to the root of this tree of idolatry, and felled it forever to the ground. These images had been distributed among the Indians by the Roman Catholic missionaries of Canada. No doubt the Apostle improved this occasion to attack the Church of Rome with might and main, and to denounce her as the Man of Sin, the Mother of Abominations, the Scarlet Woman of Babylon, the Lady with the Flaming Petticoat,—also applying such other kindred epithets, as a man versed in scripture could command.

Annexation to Chelmsford.

Communities of unequal races, like Chelmsford and Wamesit, have always dissimilar destinies to fulfil. It seems to be the manifest destiny of the stronger to absorb the weaker. It was thus in the present case. The English village grew with a steady and healthy growth. The Indian village pined under a daily diminishing population. With the instinct of progress and the passion for territorial expansion, characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race,—the Chelmsford men bought and annexed piece after piece of the Indian reservation. Wamesit grew smaller by degrees, "and beautifully less." But the Chelmsford men rather rejoiced at its decline. Disdaining the Indians as inferior beings, they generally alluded to them as "tawnies," "savage heathen," "devil's imps." In their selfish blindness, they failed to recognize, under the red skin of the Indian, a member of the Great Brotherhood of Man, a representative of the Divine Paternity.

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☞Advertisements inserted conspicuously on moderate terms.

In 1686, Jonathan Tyng and Thomas Hinchman made the famous "Wamesit Purchase," which embraced all the Indian lands west of Concord river. The Indians, however, reserved the right of hunting and fishing on these lands; retained their title to other lands east of the Concord; and continued for some years to occupy Fort Hill, which they enclosed with a trench. But their title to this, also, was extinguished in 1726, when the last of their "paternal acres" passed to the whites. The Indian capital was removed to Pennacook in New Hampshire; but some families of Indians continued for some years to make this their most usual place of abode.

It is unnecessary here to discuss the question, whether the whites were morally justified in thus taking possession of the red man's home. Irving has settled that question to the entire satisfaction of the whites, by a very conclusive argument, in his satirical History of New York. But a man of sentiment may yet sympathize with the poor Indian, who, distracted with emotions too sad, "too deep for tears," turned his back upon the graves of his ancestors; took a last, melancholy look on the river, on whose waters the Great Spirit moved; and feeling that he was now a stranger in a stranger's land, departed forever, and bade "Farewell to Bonny Bosby."

Subsequent to the "Wamesit Purchase" in 1686, the lands of the Indian reservation were sold in small parcels to a variety of purchasers. It never occured to them, that on settling on the Indian reservation they ceased to be citizens of Chelmsford. One of them, Samuel Pierce,—an ancestral relative of President Pierce,—was, in 1725, elected to represent Chelmsford in the General Court, but was refused a seat in that body, on the ground that he was not a legal resident in the town for which he was elected. All the squatters on the Indian reservation at once refused to pay taxes to Chelmsford; and much confusion ensued. To remedy this mischief, in 1726, an act was passed annexing Wamesit to Chelmsford. From 1726, therefore, to 1826, the history of Lowell is identified with that of Chelmsford.

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The Last Indian.

About seventy-five years ago, there lived near Pawtucket Falls an Indian named Simonds. He was very old, notching ninety or a hundred on "the tally-stick of time." He was the connecting link between the Indians to whom the Apostle Eliot preached and the early founders of Lowell. He belonged to the generation immediately succeeding the Puritans. His wigwam stood on the north side of Pawtucket street, a little west of Fletcher street. He lived entirely alone, supporting himself by covering chair-bottoms for his white neighbors. He afterwards removed to Long-sought-for Pond in Westford, but made a brief visit to the Falls every spring for the purpose of fishing. All the traditions agree that he was a well-behaved man. He was "never known to get drunk." The precise time of his decease is unknown; so meagre are the traditions of these Indians. But as he obeyed the ten precepts of Moses, and cultivated the seven graces of saintship,—as he received all the counsel of God, and performed the whole duty of man,—let us hope that this last representative of the Pawtuckets of Lowell, has since been "admitted to that equal sky," where distinctions of race are unknown.

Revolutionary Associations.

Through this connection with Chelmsford, Lowell is associated with some of the most glorious memories of the Heroic Age of America. On the eve of the Revolution in 1773, the Chelmsford men assembled in town meeting, and discussed their rights as British subjects. They then addressed a letter of instructions to Simeon Spaulding, their representative in the General Court of the Colony, counselling "the coolest reflection," and cautioning him against "any rash and passionate measures."

In 1774, these remarkably cool politicians published a declara-

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TESTIMONIALS.

"During the time I occupied the office of Commissioner of Patents, R. H. Eddy, Esq., of Boston, did business at the Patent Office, as solicitor for procuring Patents. There were few, if any, persons acting in that capacity who had so much business before the Patent Office; and there were none who conducted it with more skill, fidelity and success. I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the best informed and most skilful Patent Solicitors in the United States, and have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a person more competent and trustworthy, and more capable of putting their applications in a form to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office. EDMUND BURKE, Late Commissioner of Patents.

FROM THE PRESENT COMMISSIONER.

"*August* 17, 1855.—During the time I have held the office of Commissioner of Patents, R. H. Eddy, Esq., of Boston, has been extensively engaged in the transaction of business with the office as a Solicitor. He is thoroughly acquainted with the law, and the rules of practice of the office. I regard him as *one of the most capable and successful* practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse. CHAS. MASON, Commissioner of Patents.

tion of principles, which was posted on the town pump and other conspicuous places. It is set forth as the opinion of the town, "that the present is as dark and distressing a day as this country ever experienced;" and "that the notion of the right of Parliament to tax the people without their consent, for the purpose of raising revenue, is unconstitutional." These rural statesmen had very correct ideas of politics. "We have no conception," say they, "of taxation without representation."

In spite of all our schools, colleges, books, newspapers, and other instruments of popular education, there are few men in the country, comparatively, who possess the knowledge of history and statesmanship, exhibited in the following reflections: "France was once free; but in consequence of submitting to taxation without representation, their estates and lives are at the absolute disposal of the king. The Cortes of Spain had once the same rights as our Parliament; but having allowed the king, on a particular occasion, to raise money without their interposition, *they* lost their authority, and the people their freedom."

The indignity, offered by Mr. Wedderburn to Dr. Franklin, in the House of Commons, was denounced by the people of Chelmsford, in this declaration, made in 1774, two years prior to the Declaration of Independence, in language as elegant and as dignified as any recently employed in any of our metropolitan cities, to denounce the assault of Mr. Brooks on Senator Sumner. To relieve the sufferings occasioned by the passage of the Boston Port Bill, a drove of sheep was collected in Chelmsford, and sent to Boston gratuitously. A company of Chelmsford Militia, under Capt. John Ford, were engaged in the battle of Bunker's Hill.

After the war had ended, when the Constitution of the State came before them for their approval, the people of Chelmsford approved and adopted the whole, article by article, except the third article. To this an amendment was moved and adopted; ninety-two *yeas*, to eight *nays*. Instead of having the Governor profess the Christian religion, they proposed that he should profess the *Protestant* religion. They deemed the word Christian exceptionable, because, as their historian says, it left "a door

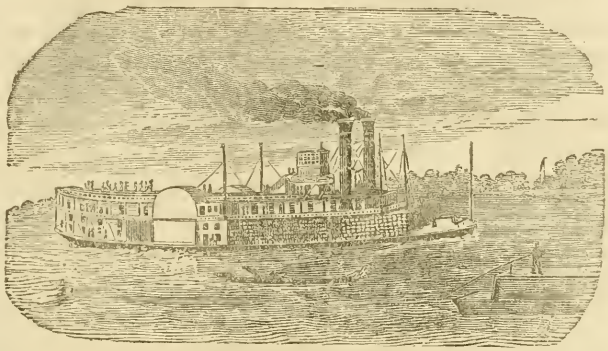
LOWELL ISLAND HOUSE.

SALEM HARBOR.

THE HOTEL ON LOWELL ISLAND, SALEM HARBOR,

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE SUMMER,

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF G. W. LARRABEE.



FAMILIES, PARTIES, AND INDIVIDUALS WISHING SEA-SHORE AMUSEMENTS AND OCEAN AIR, WILL FIND IT A QUIET PLACE OF RESORT FOR OCCASIONAL VISITS AND FOR PERMANENT SUMMER BOARD.

The dining-room of the house will seat 300 persons, and the sleeping rooms are numerous and airy. There are several large parlors for dancing, music and social gatherings. Hot and cold baths may be had, and there is safe open sea-bathing on the beach, and good bowling alleys are open for exercise. There is fine fishing from the rocks on the shore—and near the Island are safe fishing grounds for cod, haddock, and hake, and fine sail boats in attendance, well equipped for sailing and fishing.

On the Salem and Lowell Railroad, a great reduction of fare from Lowell and back is made; and as the morning trains on the Stony Brook and Nashua and Upper Railroads connect at Lowell, passengers from all the towns above Lowell can avail themselves of this reduction; and those who arrive at Wilmington Junction by the Boston and Maine Railroad, or at any depot on the Salem and Lowell Railroad, may avail themselves of a proportionate reduction on the latter road. On the railroads between Salem and Boston there are 33 trains of cars daily.

The House was established by an association of gentlemen, without any view to speculation or profit, and to furnish a healthy, comfortable, and well-ordered place of resort in the hot season; and the prices, varying according to the rooms selected, will be as low, by the day or week, as they can be afforded and allow the concern to support itself.

The Steamer ARGO will leave Phillips' Wharf, Salem, for the Island daily, at 6 1-4, 9, 10 1-2, A. M., and 12 1-2, 2 1-4, 5 3-4, P. M.; and returning, leaves the Island at 7, 9 3-4, 11 1-4, A. M., and 1 3-4, 5, 6 1-2, P. M.

Fare by Steamer 15 Cents Each Way.

SALEM, Mass., July 1, 1856.

open for the admittance of a Papist into the chair of state." The same fear of Popery, which disturbs the dreams of so many ancient dames in our times, brooded like a spirit of darkness around the kitchen fires of Chelmsford

"In the brave days of old."

During Shay's Rebellion, in 1786, Chelmsford espoused the cause of law and order. A detachment of her Militia served under General Lincoln in the western counties; and "on the memorable thirtieth of January," as the historian of Chelmsford writes, "performed a march of thirty miles, without refreshment, through deep snows, in a stormy and severely cold night; a march that would have done honor to the veteran soldiers of Hannibal or Napoleon."

East Chelmsford.

During a full century, subsequent to the final retirement of the Indians, and the annexation of Wamesit to Chelmsford in 1726,—this place became a mere border-hamlet of that town. Its glory as an Indian capital had departed. Its glory as a city of the arts had not dawned. Portions of the Indian Ditch were filled up; only a few farm-houses, respectably occupied, remained; and the place assumed the name of "Chelmsford Neck" or "East Chelmsford."

Fish still swarmed in the rivers. A thousand shad were sometimes taken at a single haul. Allen, who wrote his History of Chelmsford in 1820, says that, in his time, the product of sturgeon, salmon, shad and alewives, was twenty-five hundred barrels a year, besides a large quantity of other fish. The numerous dams thrown across the river within a few years, have rendered its waters almost barren of fish. But measures are now being taken with the view to replenish these streams with the fish of the olden time.

In most respects, the history of Chelmsford corresponds with

DR. WILLIAMS' VEGETABLE BITTERS,

PREPARED ONLY BY

DR. H. KELSEY, LOWELL, MASS.

This article will be found a sure cure for the following complaints—

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Headache, Bilious Complaints, Worms in Children, Loss of Appetite, Palpitation of the Heart, Heartburn, Eruptions on the Skin, Diarrhœa, Drowsiness after Eating, Faintness, Sickness at the Stomach in the Morning, Wandering Pains in the Side, Back and Limbs, Liver Complaints and General Debility.

This article has been tested by hundreds of thousands within the last nine years, and found to be all that it is recommended. These Bitters are prepared entirely of vegetables, and are free from aloes, and safe for man, woman or child to take. Those who are afflicted with any of these complaints, are requested to give it a trial before they condemn it. Many persons hesitate to use a medicine that has been advertised; but perhaps if you would give this a fair trial you would find relief from it, as hosts of others have done. I cannot say by my medicine as is advertised by some, that six bottles will cleanse and purify the blood, for I do not believe in the blood being made pure in so short a time; but I do say that one good dose of it will stop the sick headache, and in fact, one bottle will cure it. I pretend to say that no family will be without it after trying it, or having properly tested its merits. Reader, if you have tried other medicines without good success, despair not, but try this. You may find relief from this yet. If you are suffering from Scrofula, you may be cured of it by this medicine; but remember that it takes more than six bottles, or six months, to purify the blood of any person and cure them of a humor. I have certificates from good, reliable persons, where the blood has been made pure by this medicine. I will give one:—

Dr. Kelsey—Sir:—I feel it a duty I owe to you, and the public generally, to give you the following information: I have been troubled with the Scrofula and Salt Rheum humors for quite a number of years, and had it so bad on my head that my hair was all coming off, and most of the time my face and neck was a perfect scab; but luckily for me, I was induced to give Dr. Williams' Bitters a trial. I took the Bitters and they drove the humors out very much. I then commenced using Dr. KELSEY'S Pain Extractor on the outside, to kill the humor as fast as it came out, and still kept taking the Bitters to drive it out; and I can say with truth that in one year's time from the first of my using this medicine I was entirely cured, and my health was good, better than it had been for at least ten years before.

Yours, &c., MISS MARY J. LEAVITT.

☞The above certificate was also signed by DR. J. A. TIBBETTS, DR. J. A. PERRY, DR. G. TUCKER and DR. GALE.

I have others that I could give as good as this, but I deem it unnecessary.

DR. KELSEY'S VEGETABLE PAIN EXTRACTOR.

This is good for Man or Beast, and is one of the best things to relieve pain in any form—it may be used internally or externally, with perfect safety; full directions on each bottle. I will guarantee that any family after trying one bottle, will not be without it—it can be relied upon as being all it is recommed to be, and the great and increasing demand for it from year to year is sufficient proof of its efficacy.

that of any other back town. It has little of incident, and but little to be noted in so general a sketch as the present. The people of Chelmsford made grants of land, and offered every inducement to mechanics and tradesmen, to establish themselves in their town

A bridge was constructed across the Concord River near its mouth, in 1774. The only mode of passing this river previously, had been by fording it. Another bridge across the same river, near the present Cemetery, was constructed soon afterwards. A lady, recently deceased, well remembered having forded Concord river to attend merry-makings in Tewksbury, eighty years ago. The only mode of crossing the Merrimac as yet, was by boat or by fording it. Chelmsford was distinguished among other towns for its saw-mills, grist-mills, mechanics' shops, and small manufacturing establishments. Chelmsford Granite has long been in high repute all over the Union. In 1818, twenty-five thousand dollars worth of it was transported to Boston and other places by the Middlesex Canal. About that time, an elegant church was built of it in Savannah, Georgia.

Many will hear with surprise that Slavery ever existed in Lowell. But such is the fact. While our territory was connected with Chelmsford, in the course of the last century, negroes were kept on what afterwards became the Moor Farm; and they were also kept on what is now called the Livermore Place in Belvidere,—then a part of Tewksbury. It is not improbable that they were kept at the same time on other farms in this vicinity.

Pawtucket and Middlesex Canals.

Towards the close of the last century, Lowell became the theatre of an active business in wood and lumber. The forests along the shores of the Merrimac, which had never before rung with the sound of the woodman's axe, afforded an exhaustless supply of materials for rafts, which already commanded a good price in Newburyport and other towns on the sea-board. But the de-

READY-MADE CLOTHING

— AND —

FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 150 MERRIMACK STREET,

WENTWORTH'S BUILDING.

DANIEL FARRINGTON,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to his LARGE STOCK OF

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, GLOVES,

UMBRELLAS,

AND ALL ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST CLASS CLOTHING STORE.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER,

AND GIVE THIS ESTABLISHMENT A TRIAL.

DANIEL FARRINGTON,

150 MERRIMACK STREET, WENTWORTH'S BUILDING,

FIRST DOOR EAST OF BOSTON & LOWELL RAILROAD DEPOT,

LOWELL, MASS.

scent of the river at Pawtucket Falls was so precipitous,—the current so violent, and the channel so rocky,—that great difficulty was experienced in passing rafts down the rapids. A canal round the falls for the transportation of rafts, was first suggested for the convenience of the lumbermen, thirty years before any one dreamed of using the waters for the purposes of manufactures.

Dudley A. Tyng, William Coombs, and others, were incorporated as "The Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimac River," in 1792. By virtue of powers given in their charter, they at once proceeded to open a canal, one and a half miles long, connecting Merrimac River above the falls with the Concord below. The level of the water in the lower end of the canal, which is only a brief distance above the mouth of the Concord, is thirty-two feet lower than the level of the water at the upper end. The descent is accomplished by means of four sets of locks. The general direction of the canal is from east to west. It occupied less than five years in its construction, and cost fifty thousand dollars.

When the first boat passed down the canal in 1797, with the directors and other gentlemen on board, and hundreds of men, women and children as spectators on the banks, an incident occurred, of which Allen gives a very lively and graphic account. The sides of the boat gave way; the water burst upon the people, and many were carried down the stream. "Infants were separated from their mothers,"—says Allen,—"children from their parents, wives from their husbands, young ladies from their gallants; and men, women, timber, and broken boards and planks, were seen promiscuously floating in the water." *Nantes—rari apparent in gurgite vasto.* But no life was lost, and no serious injury incurred.

The stock of the Locks and Canals Company was divided into five hundred shares, owned by individuals in all parts of Middlesex and Essex Counties. But the dividends declared were never considerable; and the stock soon fell far below par in consequence of the successful competition of the Middlesex Canal with its business. In the same year that the Locks and Canals Company were incorporated, the first bridge across the Merrimac was constructed at Pawtucket Falls. It was entirely of wood.

CARLETON & HOVEY,

APOTHECARIES,

(ESTABLISHED 1827.)

City Hall, ... Lowell,

Are always supplied with

MEDICINES OF EVERY KIND,

and of the purest quality. Also,

SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS,

Mineral Teeth, Gold Plate and Foil,

and all articles appertaining to Dentistry. Also, a great variety of

ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

including Oil and Water Colors, Brushes, &c.

We are proprietors of CARLETON & HOVEY'S

CHLORIDE OF ZINC,

which will, upon application, immediately destroy the most offensive odors, and arrest putrefaction and decay. It is especially recommended for the SICK ROOM; by its free use the comfort, both of patient and nurse, may be essentially promoted.

CORPSES may be preserved for months without decomposition or discoloration.

Housekeepers will find it invaluable to sweeten their cellars, musty closets, vessels, &c. Also for preventing and driving away Cockroaches, Ants and other insects. It must be largely diluted to obtain its best effect.

DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANY EACH BOTTLE.

It is highly recommended by certificates from DR. JOHN C. DALTON, DR. JOHN O. GREEN, DR. ELISHA HUNTINGTON. Also by DR. SAMUEL L. DANA, Chemist.

DEALERS SUPPLIED ON USUAL TERMS.

The proprietors of the Middlesex Canal were incorporated in 1793. Mr. Weston, an eminent English engineer, was employed to survey the channel of the canal; and Loammi Baldwin of Woburn superintended its construction, and was the animating soul of that stupendous work. This canal began on the Merrimac, about a mile above Pawtucket Falls, extended south by east a distance of twenty-seven miles, and terminated in Charlestown. It was completed in 1804, and cost over six hundred thousand dollars. In digging this canal, pine cones and charcoal were found, twelve feet below the surface; specimens of which are still exhibited in the Museum at Cambridge.

As the competition of the Middlesex Canal ruinously reduced the value of the property in the Pawtucket Canal,—so, in the retributive justice of years, other competition extinguished the value of the stock in the Middlesex Canal. It has long ceased to be navigated. Portions of it have been filled up. Most of the saleable property of the company has been disposed of; and an application for a dissolution of their corporate existence, has for several years been pending in the Supreme Judicial Court. But as the law-suits, like the sins, of the fathers, are usually visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generations,—the end of this affair may not be expected until the present historian and his cotemporary readers shall have gone "the way of all flesh," and tulips and geraniums are in full blossom over their graves.

Events between 1800 and 1820.

With the opening of the current century dawned a new era in the history of the United States,—the era of Manufactures. Close upon the age of Revolution followed the age of Mechanism. To those sires who gave to this country her independent political existence, were born sons who created a new and mighty arm of national wealth. In this, as in other places, the first attempts in manufactures were faint and feeble. Mr. Moses Hale started the

DAILY CITIZEN AND NEWS

PRINTING OFFICE,

44 Central Street, Lowell.

This is not surpassed by any office in New England, for its means of executing all kinds of

JOB AND FANCY PRINTING.

For plain or colored posters it has the

LARGEST SIZED HAND-PRESS IN AMERICA!

It is furnished with all kinds of type, cuts, borders, &c., and its supply is continually increased from the newest fonts that appear; its proprietors are *both practical printers* and *do their own work*, so that their jobs are always in the best style.

All kinds of printing done at short notice and fair prices, in

Gold, Silver, Bronze, Flock, Red, Green, Blue, Black or any Desired Color;

For instance,

SERMONS, ADDRESSES, CATALOGUES, TOWN REPORTS, SHOP-BILLS, BLANKS, TICKETS, PROGRAMMES, POSTERS AND HANDBILLS, LABELS, VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS, &C., &C.

THE DAILY CITIZEN & NEWS

Is published at $4 a year, and has the *largest subscription list* of any daily paper in Middlesex County. It is "American Republican" in politics.

THE WEEKLY AMERICAN CITIZEN,

Is issued at $2 a year, and is of the largest size, having MORE READING MATTER THAN ANY OTHER PAPER IN NEW ENGLAND.

☞Postage free in Middlesex County, for the weekly.

JOHN A. GOODWIN, Political and General Editor.
ENOCH EMERY, City Editor and Reporter.

BROWN & MOREY, Proprietors,

No. 44 Central Street, nearly opposite the Post Office.

LEONARD BROWN. GEO. F. MOREY.

first carding machine in his mill on River Meadow Brook, in 1801. But the growth of the place, for some years, was owing chiefly to other than manufacturing operations.

Some internal improvements were made. The bridge, built across Merrimac River at Pawtucket Falls in 1792, was demolished in 1805, and a new bridge, with stone piers and abutments, constructed in its place. The cost of this new bridge exceeded fourteen thousand dollars. This bridge is still standing, though essential improvements have been made in it from time to time.

In 1812, the people of the United States and Great Britain engaged a second time in the agreeable diversion of cutting each other's throats. Our commerce was well nigh ruined by becoming the prey of British cruisers; and the embargo imposed by President Jefferson, annihilated what little of it remained. Until then, most of our manufactured goods were imported from England. Domestic manufactures there were comparatively none, except such rustic fabrics as were spun upon the spinning-wheel, and woven upon the hand-loom, by the dames of the rural districts. No sooner was importation stopped by the war, than imported fabrics commanded "famine prices." Public attention was irresistibly attracted, and a powerful impetus given, to American manufactures. Large investments of capital were made; and mills started up all over the Union, but more especially in Massachusetts. Such of them as were started here, were driven by Concord River power. No man was yet bold enough to think of converting the lordly Merrimac into a propeller of machinery; and the millenium of cotton-mills had not yet come.

In 1813, Captain Phineas Whiting and Colonel Josiah Fletcher erected a wooden cotton-mill on the present site of the Middlesex Company's mills, at an outlay of about three thousand dollars, and carried on the business with some success. The year 1815 will long be remembered by the occurrence of the most disastrous gale that had swept New England since the famous gale of 1635, when the tide rose twenty feet perpendicularly in Narragansett Bay. The gale was particularly severe in the town of Chelmsford, then including Lowell. It "spread the ruin round," like a devastating fire. No less than fifty thousand cords of standing

DR. CUTTER'S

CHEST EXPANDING SUSPENDER

—AND—

SHOULDER BRACE,

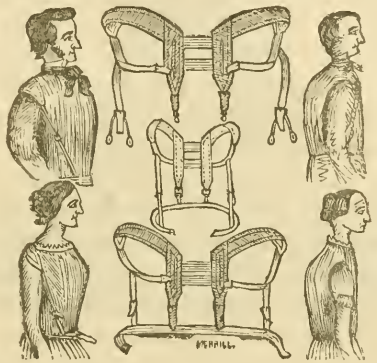
For Ladies and Gentlemen,

☞ A NEW AND SUPERIOR ARTICLE. ☜

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APOTHECARIES.

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MAGNETIC AND CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN,

Office, 221 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

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IS AGENT FOR THE FOLLOWING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES:

People's, of Worcester, with Capital of $450,000;

Holyoke Stock and Mutual, of Salem, Capital $400,000,

Both paying large dividends. Also the

International Life Ins. Co., of London, Capital $500,000,

Working Men's Loan and Fund Association, of Salem,

Paying large interest. For particulars call on the Agent,

GEO. W. WALKER,

48 Central Street.

timber, besides several houses, were destroyed,—the trees being torn up by the roots, and the houses removed from their foundations.

The saw-mill and grist-mill of the Messrs. Bowers, at Pawtucket Falls, were started in 1816. About the same time, another saw-mill was started at Wamesit Falls, in Belvidere, and a grist-mill on the other side of the Falls, by Mr. N. Tyler, and still another saw-mill on River Meadow Brook, by Mr. M. Hale. Mr. Ford's saw-mill, which then stood directly at the junction of the Concord and Merrimac rivers, has become famous as the scene where he killed an Indian. There had been a quarrel between the parties; and the Indian had "an oath in heaven" to kill Mr. Ford. One night when Mr. Ford was at work in this saw-mill, he observed the Indian skulking about secretly in the mill. He watched his opportunity, sprung unawares upon the Indian, and threw him into the wheel-pit, killing him by the fall.

Mr. Moses Hale started the powder mills on Concord River, with forty pestles, in 1818. Mr. Oliver M. Whipple and Mr. William Tileston of Boston, engaged in the business with Mr. Hale in 1819. In 1821, Mr. Moses Hale disposed of his interest in the business to Mr. David Hale, who retained his connection with it till 1827, when he in turn sold out to his partners, and became editor of the New York Journal of Commerce. Mr. Tileston retired in 1829, and Mr. Whipple remained as sole proprietor. The business was enlarged from time to time, and was in its zenith during the Mexican War. Nearly a million pounds of powder were manufactured here during a single year of that contest. How many Mexicans were killed by the powder here made, can never be fully ascertained this side of Immortality! It is sufficient for the utilitarian philosopher to know that a large fortune was amassed by Mr. Whipple by the manufacture of this "destructive element." At a festival of the sons and daughters of Vermont, in Lowell, in 1854, Mr. Whipple, among other things, remarked, that, when he first came to Lowell, in 1818, his whole capital was but six hundred dollars. His subsequent success in his business operations entitles him to a high place among those who, without the aid of inherited wealth, make their

AMOS SANBORN,

MANUFACTURER OF

SILVER SPOONS,

SILVER WARE, JEWELRY, &C.,

POST OFFICE CORNER,

Corner of Central and Middle Streets, Lowell, Mass.



At my establishment, may be found AT ALL TIMES a large assortment of

TEA AND TABLE SPOONS,

Tea and Dining Forks, Butter and Tea Knives,

SILVER TEA SETS, CUPS, GOBLETS & PITCHERS,

SOUP AND GRAVY LADLES,

NAPKIN RINGS, &c., &c.

AMERICAN WATCHES,

A superior timekeeper, direct from the Manufactory.

Also, a Large Assortment of Gold and Silver Watches,

Of my own importation, and warranted time keepers. A large assortment of all kinds of FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,

Plated and Britannia Ware, in large and chaste variety,

GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES, &c.

☞Old Silver made over into Spoons, Medals, Badges, &c.

⁂DOOR PLATES made to order. ENGRAVING of all kinds neatly executed. Fine Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted.

own fortunes, and conquer their own position in the world. The powder works were sold, in 1855, to Messrs. G. G. Newhall & Co., of Boston, and removed to Gorham in Maine. No gunpowder is now known to be manufactured in Lowell.

The cotton mill started by Messrs. Whiting and Fletcher in 1813, was sold in 1818 to Mr. Thomas Hurd. He converted it into a woollen mill, and run sixteen hand-looms for the manufacture of satinets. He also built a larger brick mill for the manufacture of the same class of goods. Mr. Hurd's mill was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt in 1826. Mr. Hurd continued to run these works till the great reaction of trade in 1828, when he became bankrupt. These premises were purchased in 1830 by the Middlesex Company.

Mr. Hurd was originally from Albany, in New York. He was so much encouraged by his own prospects, on establishing himself here in 1818, that he prevailed upon his former fellow-townsman, Mr. Winthrop How, to start a mill for the manufacture of flannels at Wamesit Falls in Belvidere. Mr. How continued to manufacture flannels by hand-looms till 1827, when he sold his mill to Harrison How. Mr. Harrison How introduced power-looms in lieu of hand-looms, and continued the business till 1831, when he sold to Mr. John Nesmith and others. The subsequent history of these mills will be traced in a future chapter.

The bridge built across the Concord near its mouth in 1774, was demolished in 1819, and its place supplied by a superior structure. The bridge on East Merrimac Street, connecting Belvidere with the main part of the city, stands on the site of the bridge of 1819; the last-named bridge having been several times renewed.

The dam across Concord River at Massic Falls, where Richmond's Batting Mills now stand, was constructed about this time, and a Forging Mill established there, by Messrs. Fisher & Ames. Their works were considerably extended in 1823, and continued by them till 1836, when they sold their privilege to Mr. P. O. Richmond, of whose works an account will be given hereafter.

In 1820, the village of East Chelmsford contained two hundred inhabitants. Had not the Boston capitalists who were at

S. T. LANCASTER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

DEALER IN

BROADCLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, DOESKINS,

VESTINGS, &C.,

— ALSO —

READY-MADE

CLOTHING

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Nos. 7 and 8 Appleton Block,

CENTRAL STREET,

UNDER APPLETON BANK,

LOWELL, MASS.

☞ Gentlemen who value a genteel and tasty garment are most respectfully solicited to give this establishment

A CALL.

that time concerned in the mills at Waltham, commenced operations here on the "Waltham system," the future growth of the place must have been slow; and ages, perhaps, would have been required to achieve what they accomplished in a single quarter-century. Waltham is justly regarded as the parent of Lowell.

Some half-dozen farms, owned and occupied by intelligent and



COURT HOUSE.

substantial families, embraced the chief part of the present city. How's flannel mill was all that distinguished Belvidere from other neighborhoods of Tewksbury. But there, in his house on the margin of the Merrimac, lived Hon. Edward S. L. Livermore, whose personal talents, public reputation, and fireside hospitality

J. RUSSELL SPALDING'S



Take the sweetest of names and
the fairest of flowers,
Combine them, and lo, what a
treasure is ours?
For blooming in winter, when
earth is all dreary,
We hail with delight the green
fragrant ROSE-MARY.



The Great and Popular Preparation for the Hair.

IT WILL

ORNAMENT, CLEANSE, SOFTEN, EMBELLISH,

AND GIVE

RICHNESS AND BRILLIANCY TO THE HAIR.

It has stood the test of time and use, and can be relied upon as one of the best articles in the world for the purposes it is recommended. It removes Dandruff, relieves the Headache. To prevent the Hair from falling off, restoring it to bald places, and forcing its growth wherever nature intended it should grow, the Rosemary has been used with as much success, probably, as any article ever known. It keeps the Hair in a healthy state, giving to all Hair, natural and false, a rich glossy appearance.

PRICE 25 CENTS AND $1,00 PER BOTTLE.

MANUFACTURER AND PROPRIETOR,

J. RUSSELL SPALDING,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

The fac-simile of his signature is on every bottle of the genuine.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

NO. 27 TREMONT STREET, opp. Museum, Boston, Mass.

DEPOT FOR

POPULAR MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,

Fancy Goods, &c.

Clinton's New Instantaneous Hair Dye, ... Price $1.00.
French's Hair Remover, for taking off Surplus Hair, . . Price 50 Cents.
Silver Plating Fluid, for Coating Metals with Silver, Price 25 Cents and $1.00.
Jug Perfumery,—12 kinds, in Small Stone Jugs, . Price 25 Cents each.

My articles are for sale by Druggists and Merchants throughout the country. Orders addressed to me will receive prompt attention.

J. RUSSELL SPALDING,
27 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, [OPPOSITE MUSEUM.]

gave *eclat* to the place. He had sat as judge in the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, at a time when something more than partizanship was demanded of judges; he had represented Massachusetts in Congress, when men of small calibre were very wisely kept at home; he had stood in the front rank of his profession as a lawyer; and, having now retired from practice, lived here in the enjoyment of all the *otium cum dignitate* of Cicero.

But the focus of fashion, the centre of gravity, of the place, was at the head of the Pawtucket Canal. There, lived Hon. Ashael Stearns, one of the ablest lawyers of his time, afterwards law-professor at Harvard University. There, also, lived Phineas Whiting, James Bowers, John Ford, Elisha Ford, and others, whose families possessed considerable local importance. But events were at hand, which threw this order of things far into the shade. Manufactures came on a mammoth scale; and all these things were totally eclipsed.

Patrick T. Jackson and Francis C. Lowell.

We have now arrived at that period in our history, when, through the combined efforts of a few organizing minds, Lowell became, in the elegant phrase of Hon. Edward Everett, "the noble city of the arts." The history of the active leaders in any community is necessarily, in some measure, the history of the community itself. This is preëminently so with that little band of great minds, who established the institutions that have given character and an historical position to Lowell,—who turned the industry of New England into channels unexplored before, and opened to their country new and inexhaustible resources of wealth in the manufacture of cotton.

All who regard man as something more than a piece of mechanism, the plaything of circumstances, a waif on the storm-tossed sea of chance; all who regard him as a free moral agent, gifted with great powers and high responsibilities, will attribute much of the success of our institutions to the energy and virtue of those



INDIAN PULMONIC BALSAM.

For COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA,

HOARSENESS,

BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, ASTHMA,

And for all Diseases that lead to

CONSUMPTION.

MASTA'S INDIAN PULMONIC BALSAM

Is warranted to cure, effectually and completely, the above named diseases, if used in season. It is a remedy for diseases of the lungs, second to no other preparation. That medicine does not exist that will compare with it in its prompt and speedy efficacy in relieving colds, coughs, and diseases of the lungs in general. Such is the unanimous opinion with regard to it where it has been thoroughly tried.

☞ Those whose lungs are so diseased as to be beyond the reach of remedial agents, will derive greater relief than from any other medicine of the kind. Composed entirely of vegetables, thoroughly prepared and highly concentrated, free from minerals and poisonous acids, it can be relied on at all times, under all circumstances, and for all ages with perfect safety.—Hundreds in this city have been speedily cured by it, of the above named diseases, who can testify to the same.

To dealers in medicine it will be afforded at the usual rates, with bills and certificates, and sent by express to any section of the country, from which orders are received.

All orders and letters addressed to the manufacturer, at Lowell, Mass., will receive prompt attention.

Sold by the manufacturer, at his office, and by all dealers in medicine in the city.

JOS. A. MASTA.

by whom they were established. The names of Patrick T. Jackson, Francis C. Lowell, Kirk Boott, Paul Moody, Ezra Worthen, Warren Colburn, the Appletons, the Lawrences, and the whole gallery of the founders of Lowell, will ever be gratefully remembered by the people of this place. Their memories

"Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

Characters such as these form the true nobility of America. They are the genuine aristocracy,—not the aristocracy of birth, or of accidental position,—but the aristocracy of genius, of character, and of personal achievement. From the universal bankruptcy consequent upon the last war with Great Britain, their power of mechanical invention, their business sagacity, their executive ability, raised the country to competence and to wealth. They drew copious streams of wealth from the raw cotton of the south, as Moses of old drew streams of pure water from the barren rock of the desert. What is most remarkable is, that there was nothing miserly about them,—that the same minds that possessed capacity to amass so much wealth, also possessed the munificence to spend it as though the notion of profit had never been entertained at all.

In this constellation of our city's fathers, the name of Patrick T. Jackson is the first that arrests our attention, and the last. He was the Nestor of that band, and stood "in glory above his peers." Born on the 14th of August, 1780, he was the youngest son of Hon. Jonathan Jackson of Newburyport. He came of the true Celto-Saxon stock. His father had been a member of the Continental Congress in 1782, Marshal of the District of Massachusetts under Washington, and filled other distinguished positions in State and Nation. In the times that tried men's souls, that father had won distinction for his Roman firmness in the Patriot cause. The grandfather of Mr. Jackson, on his mother's side, was Patrick Tracy, an Irishman by birth, who came to this country young, poor and friendless, and made himself by his own talents one of the wealthiest men of Newburyport.

Mr. Jackson was educated in the public schools of his native town, and subsequently at Dummer Academy. When fifteen

SAMUEL KIDDER, JR.,

Druggist & Apothecary,

Corner of Merrimack and John Streets,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, GLASS WARE, PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, TARTARIC ACID, ROCHELLE SALTS, PURE CREAM TARTAR, SUP. CARB. SODA, INDELLIBLE INK, LEECHES SHAKERS' HERBS, &c, &c.

Also, is sole Agent in Lowell for

Jayne's Celebrated Family Medicines, Townsend's Sarsaparillla, Davis' Pain Killer, Radway's Ready Relief, Christie,s Galvanic Articles, Weaver's Canker Syrup, Dyer's Washing Fluid, and many other valuable preparations.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS AND FAMILY MEDICINES

put up at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person, with neatness, accuracy, and despatch.

All medicines warranted genuine and of the best quality; if they do not prove such, the money will be cheerfully refunded.

It is the aim of the proprietor of this store to use in the compounding and sale of medicines, those of a

PURE AND UNADULTERATED CHARACTER,

and the public have, by their liberal patronage, appreciated it.

Grateful for past favors, a continuance of the same is solicited. The proprietor devotes his personal attention to business.

Having had many years' experience in the business, and been established in Lowell thirteen years, customers may depend upon receiving satisfaction for patronage bestowed upon this establishment.

LOWELL, JULY, 1856.

years of age, he became the apprentice of Mr. William Bartlett, a rich merchant in Newburyport, and distinguished himself by his industry and by his proficiency in his business. Before he attained the age of twenty, he was considered competent to go as master of a cargo of merchandise to the Island of St. Thomas, in the West Indies. Soon after returning from St. Thomas, he went to Madras and Calcutta as clerk to his elder brother, Captain Henry Jackson; and acquired such proficiency in navigation and seamanship during the voyage, that on his return, he was allowed to take the entire charge of a ship and cargo in the same trade.

He completed three East India voyages in this capacity, and was at the Cape of Good Hope in 1806, when that valuable colony was taken from the Dutch by the English. In 1808, he returned home, relinquished the sea, and engaged in commercial pursuits at Boston. Assisted by his brother-in-law, Francis C. Lowell, he engaged largely in the East India trade. In 1811, his affairs having become seriously embarrassed, he called together his principal creditors, and gave them a lucid exposition of his affairs. He showed that if they would allow him a little time, he could meet all his liabilities, and still have a surplus left; but that if they pressed him to an immediate settlement, his assets would not be sufficient to meet half their lawful claims. This exposition was entirely satisfactory; his request was acceded to; and at the end of that year, he found himself, as he expressed it, "on his legs again." This event illustrates, more than any eulogy, the character of the man.

The business of Mr. Jackson was suspended by the war of 1812. Mr. Francis C. Lowell had just then returned after a long absence in England and Scotland. Mr. Lowell was a fellow-townsman of Mr. Jackson. He was the son of Hon. John Lowell, and was born in Newburyport in 1774, being six years Mr. Jackson's senior. He had graduated at Harvard in 1763, and had spent the last two years abroad on account of his health. In a published Memoir of Mr. Lowell, Hon. Edward Everett observes, that the vast importance of manufacturing industry, as a source of national wealth, was strongly impressed upon Mr. Lowell's

B. H. PENHALLOW'S

Extensive Printing Establishment,

(WYMAN'S EXCHANGE,)

CORNER OF MERRIMACK AND CENTRAL STREETS, LOWELL, MASS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1846.



THIS OFFICE, being constantly supplied with the NEWEST, and most ELEGANT styles of Type and Borders, is ready at all times, to furnish, at short notice, in the BEST MANNER, and at the LOWEST LIVING PROFIT, every variety

— OF —

LETTER PRESS PRINTING,

Such as Factory Labels,	Railroad Receipts,	Wedding Cards,
Cloth Tickets,	Bill Heads,	Presentation Cards,
Blanks and Cards,	Sermons,	Ball Tickets,
Bills of Exchange,	Addresses,	Concert Tickets,
Notes, Drafts,	Reports,	Envelopes,
Bank Checks,	Catalogues,	Tags,
Receipts,	Savings' Bank Books	Show Cards,
Circulars,	Pass Books,	Labels of all kinds,
Billets, (all styles,)	Programmes,	Hand Bills,
Deeds, Leases,	Orders of Dances,	Auction Bills,
Mortgages,	Business Cards,	Show Bills,
Policies of Insurance,	School do.	Paper Signs,
Bills of Lading,	Address do.	Shop Bills.
Bills of Fare,	Invitation do.	Time Bills, etc

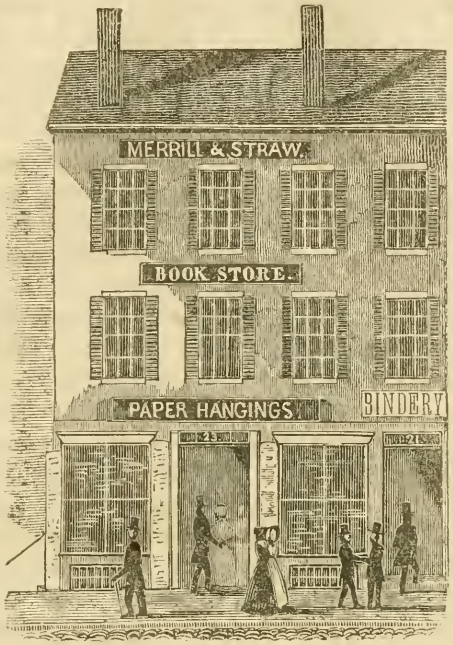
RECEIPTS, and various other blank notices, useful to business men, on hand, for sale at reasonable rates, or printed to order.

mind, while in England; "and some branches of manufactures were examined by him with care." He returned to the United States with a fixed idea, that the cotton manufacture, then monopolized by Great Britain, could be successfully introduced here.

Mr. Lowell had heard of power-looms, and of daily inventions in England of labor-saving machinery. He saw and admitted that the advantages of cheap labor, abundant capital, superior skill, and established reputation, were all on the side of the English. But the raw cotton could be procured cheaper here; water-power was more abundant than in England; and he thought that the superior intelligence and enterprise of the American population would ensure the success of the cotton manufacture in these States, in spite of the competition of all Europe.

Mr. Lowell unfolded these views at length to Mr. Jackson, and proposed that an experiment in the cotton manufacture be made here. After deliberation, they both resolved to undertake the enterprise, and were not discouraged by difficulties which would have thwarted less resolute men. The possibility of procuring books, designs, or models of machines from England, was of course cut off by the then pending war. Yet these extraordinary men,—not bred as mechanics, nor experienced in machinery,—undertook to reïnvent, and did reïnvent, all that was valuable among the inventions of the ingenious mechanics of England. Like the youthful General of the Army of Italy, these Napoleons of manufactures created all their own resources; and their victories were as glorious as his.

The first difficulty was in getting a power-loom. They examined the models of power-looms in the Patent Office, but found none of them practicable. They remembered that in England the power-loom had been invented by a clergyman; and they concluded that in America it might be invented by merchants like themselves. The invention of a power-loom was actually perfected by their inventive genius in the autumn of 1812. Being in want of a practical mechanic, they secured the services of Mr. Paul Moody. Mr. Moody was born in Amesbury in 1777, and had been for some time engaged in the manufacturing business in that town, in connection with Mr. Ezra Worthen. Mr.



JOSHUA MERRILL,

(Formerly Merrill & Straw,)

Publisher, Bookseller, Stationer,

AND DEALER IN

PAPER HANGINGS,

BORDERS, BLANK BOOKS, &c.

Blank Books Made to Order.

Old Books, Pamphlets, Music &c., Bound with Neatness and Despatch.

Nos. 23 Central and 1 Middle Streets,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

LOWELL, MASS.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JOSHUA MERRILL, Agent.

Moody's aid was invaluable in the starting of the first mill at Waltham, though he did not remove to reside there till 1814.

The original design of Messrs. Lowell and Jackson was only to start a weaving-mill, and to buy their yarn of others. No such establishment as a mill where raw cotton was manufactured into finished cloth, without going through different hands, and forming two distinct businesses, was then dreamed of. The practice was to run spinning-mills and weaving-mills as separate establishments. But as soon as their loom was completed, they found it expedient to spin their own yarn, rather than to buy it of others. In 1813, they accordingly fitted up a mill with seventeen hundred spindles, which is still in operation at Waltham.

Their sizing machine they constructed by improving upon Horrock's dressing-machine, patented in England. Their dressing machine was invented by Mr. Moody. Mr. Lowell and Mr. Moody both had a hand in the invention of their double-speeder for spinning. The mathematical scholarship of Mr. Lowell was as indispensable to its success as the mechanical ingenuity of Mr. Moody. The peculiar invention of Mr. Moody was the filling-throstle. The machines invented by these ingenious men were substantially the same as those now in use, though subsequent inventions have improved and perfected them. This fact will appear the more remarkable, when we consider how many disadvantages and embarrassments beset the original inventors, which are now removed.

The First Company at Waltham.

Having now, after incredible labor, completed their designs, Messrs. Jackson and Lowell associated other gentlemen with them, and, in 1813, obtained a charter as the Boston Manufacturing Company, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. This "speculation," as it was then called, proved a splendid success; and the business was soon extended as far as the water-

PERRY DAVIS'

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER

STILL TRIUMPHANT:

And after a THOROUGH TRIAL, by innumerable living witnesses, has proved itself to be

THE MEDICINE OF THE AGE.

Although there have been many medicinal preparations brought before the public since the first introduction of PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER, and large amounts expended in their introduction, the PAIN KILLER has continued to steadily advance in the estimation of the world, as the best Family Medicine ever introduced. As an internal and external remedy, it is truly a source of

JOY TO THE WORLD.

One positive proof of its efficacy is, that the sales have constantly increased, and wholly upon its own merits, as the proprietors have not resorted to advertising to gain for it the rank it now holds among the great number of preparations of the present time. The effect of the PAIN KILLER upon the patient, when taken internally, in cases of *colds, cough, bowel complaints, cholera, dysentery*, and other affections of the system, has been truly wonderful, and has won for it a name among medicinal preparations that can never be forgotten. Its success in removing *pain*, as an external remedy, in case of *burns, bruises, sores, sprains, cuts, stings of insects*, and other causes of suffering, has secured for it such a host of testimony, as an almost infallible remedy, that it will be handed down to posterity as one of the greatest medical discoveries of the nineteenth century.

THE MAGICAL EFFECTS OF THE PAIN KILLER,

when taken or used according to directions, are certain. You have only to be sure that you buy the genuine article, and adhere to the directions in its use, and you will admit its wonderful medicinal properties.

The genuine Perry Davis' Pain Killer is now put up in panel bottles, with the words, "Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer" blown in the glass, and with two steel engraved labels on each bottle—one an excellent likeness of PERRY DAVIS, the original inventor of the medicine, the other a steel engraved Note of Hand. None others can be relied upon as genuine.

Price of Bottles, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00, respectively.

☞For sale by most of the Medicine Dealers throughout the world.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, PROPRIETORS,

No. 74 High Street, - - Providence, R. I.

power at Waltham would permit. The first suggestions and many of the chief plans were made by Mr. Lowell; but Mr. Jackson devoted the most time and labor to the management of it. He spent much of his time at Waltham, away from his family; and at length became so absorbed in manufactures, that, in 1815, he abandoned mercantile business altogether.

While cotton cloth was being sold at thirty-three cents per yard, Mr. Lowell, fired with the presentiment of what his plans would accomplish, predicted to a friend, that, "within fifty years, cotton cloth would be sold for four-pence a yard." The prediction was called "visionary" then; but it has long since been fulfilled. Our far-sighted adventurers were frequently advised, by meddlesome outsiders and gossipping Mrs. Grundys, that they would soon overdo their new business. No sooner did one mill send forth its cloth, than all agreed that it would be the last. The markets would be glutted. Goods would lie by, and rot in the warehouses. Bankruptcy, ruin, pauperism, would ensue. But our adventurers kept right on, paying no more attention to the gossip of the Mrs. Grundys, than they would have paid to the evolutions of an army of grasshoppers. True, they saw not all the future, nor half "the wonders that would be;" but they remained firm in the conviction that by improved machinery they could compete successfully with England in all the markets of the globe; and experience has proved that this conviction was not without foundation.

In 1816, Mr. Lowell visited Washington, to impress upon members of Congress, as Mr. Everett says, "the importance, the prospects and the dangers of the cotton manufacture, and the policy of shielding it from foreign competition by legislative protection." Constitutional objections have often, in more recent times, been urged against the protective system. No objection of this kind was then heard of. The New England States were too exclusively engaged in commerce to listen to him; but the Middle States favored the new plan. The States of the West were divided; the South, as usual, held the balance of power; and Mr. Lowell's appeal to the interests of the Southern planters prevailed. The famous minimum duty on imported cotton fab-

A. B. FRENCH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CONFECTIONERY AND CAKE,

No. 37 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

Meals Furnished at all Hours of the Day.

PARTIES SUPPLIED WITH ICE CREAM, JELLEY, CAKE, OYSTERS, AND ALL ARTICLES REQUIRED FOR AN ENTERTAINMENT, AT THE SALOON OR AT PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

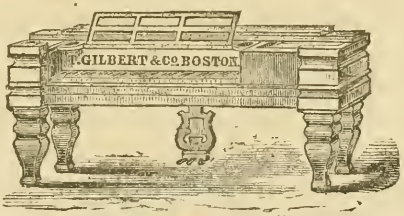
Connected with the Saloon is a

LARGE AND ELEGANT DANCING HALL,

And a Dining Room for Private Parties.

BALL AND ENGINE SUPPERS, PIC-NICS, &C.,

Furnished with every requisite at short notice and with punctuality.



400 Washington Street.

The only manufacturers of Coleman's Patent Æolian Attachment for Massachusetts.

A large assortment of T. GILBERT & Co's PIANO FORTES, with or without the much admired Æolian Attachment, which gives to the Piano the beautiful and rich tones of an organ. The Æolian in no way interferes with the Piano—either can be played alone, or the two united. For sale on the same terms and prices as at the manufactory in Boston, and warraated to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded. They will be sent any distance within 25 miles free of charge.

GEO. HEDRICK, 36 Central Street, Lowell,

Only Agent for the past fifteen years for T. GILBERT & Co., Boston.

N. B.—T. GILBERT is the oldest Piano Forte maker in Boston. having been in the business for nearly thirty years, and having every facility for doing the work in the best manner. No better Instruments for sweetness, richness of tone, and durability of workmanship, can be found in this country, than are made by T. GILBERT & Co.

Second hand church Organs for Sale. Good second hand Piano Fortes to let.

G. H. is also Agent for Geo. Stevens, Organ Builder, East Cambridge, Ms.

ries was proposed by Mr. Lowell, recommended by Mr. Lowndes, advocated by Mr. Calhoun, and incorporated into law in 1816.

In this way, American manufactures were protected from British competition, and nursed in a vigorous life. It is to this provision of law, says Mr. Everett, in the memoir before quoted, that "New England owes that branch of industry which has made her amends for the diminution of her foreign trade; which has kept her prosperous under the exhausting drain of her population to the West; which has brought a market for his agricultural produce to the farmer's door; and which, while it has conferred these blessings on this part of the country, has been productive of good, and nothing but good, to every portion of it."

The whole credit of this policy is due to Mr. Lowell. But he did not live to witness the realization of his plans. "Man proposes, but God disposes." He died in 1817, at the age of forty-three; and committed to others the completion of his vast designs. The Memoir of Mr. Everett contains an eloquent eulogy of this great public benefactor, whose name will go down to posterity as the father of the City of Spindles. "Pyramids and mausoleums," says the American Cicero, "may crumble to the earth, and brass and marble mingle with the dust they cover; but the pure and well-deserved renown, which is thus incorporated with the busy life of an intelligent people, will be remembered, till the long lapse of ages and the vicissitudes of fortune shall reduce all of America to oblivion and decay!"

The First Company in Lowell.

In 1820, Mr. Jackson was still connected, as agent, with the mills at Waltham. Mr. Moody was also there, as machinist. Hon. Nathan Appleton had a large interest in the same concern. Their success had been great; but their operations in Waltham could be extended no further, from want of water-power. Of all the establishments called into life by the war of 1812, none had

GENTLEMEN'S

CUSTOM READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, AND

RICH FURNISHING GOODS;

SALES ROOM,

No. 1 CANAL BLOCK, ... CENTRAL STREET,

Where can be found constantly on hand every description of the above named goods, in large quantities, of the best quality, and

LATEST IMPORTATION,

got up in the most thorough manner, and guaranteed to suit the purchaser and give him as good satisfaction as if he had them made expressly for him. By getting up large quantities at a time, I can afford to sell

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

Having paid strict attention to the business for the last ten years, I flatter myself that I can appreciate my customers' wants in such a manner that if they call on me once, they will be sure to call again, and make my store their resort for the purchase of the above named goods.

CALL AND EXAMINE,

AT

NO. 1 CANAL BLOCK, CENTRAL STREET,

LOWELL, MASS.

J. Frank Croxford.

been more profitable than theirs. They had resolved to establish other mills elsewhere, and were in quest of a place affording a good supply of water-power, for that purpose.

Messrs. Jackson and Appleton visited Souhegan, in New Hampshire, and examined the water-privilege at that place. They passed the place where Nashua now stands, and stopped to look at an old saw-mill, that then stood there. They also examined other privileges; but finally returned to Waltham, rejecting them all. At this time, Mr. Worthen was still interested in the original establishment at Amesbury. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Moody, while on a visit to Amesbury, mentioned to Mr. Worthen, that the company at Waltham were in quest of a water-power. None of these Waltham gentlemen knew anything of the water-power at the Pawtucket Canal. Mr. Worthen had been familiar with Pawtucket Falls from his boyhood; and he very naturally replied to Mr. Moody's remark, by asking, "Why don't they purchase the land round Pawtucket Canal? They can put up as many mills as they please there, and never want for water."

On returning to Waltham, Mr. Moody went out of his way on purpose to look at these falls, and Mr. Worthen accompanied him. Arriving at Waltham, they related to Mr. Jackson a description of the place, and Mr. Worthen chalked out upon the floor a map of Merrimac River, including both the Pawtucket Falls and Canal. Mr. Jackson listened eagerly to their story, and was soon convinced that a large manufacturing town could here be built up. The great idea of possessing himself of the whole power of Merrimac River filled his mind; but with characteristic sagacity, he kept the secret locked in his own breast until he had secured all the stock of the Pawtucket Canal, and a very considerable portion of the adjoining lands.

To purchase these shares of the Locks and Canals company Mr. Thomas M. Clark, a merchant of Newburyport, was employed. The shares were five hundred in number; and the par value of each was one hundred dollars. Some of them were purchased twenty dollars below par; and nearly all of them were secured at something less than par. The farms of Nathan Tyler, Josiah Fletcher, Mrs. Joseph Warren, and the Cheever farm, were all

THE HEAD ACHE KILLER!

DR. J. W. POLAND'S,

Of Goffstown Centre, New Hampshire.

Each succeeding year adds to the reputation of this invaluable Specific for the Sick and Nervous Head Ache, Tic Douloureux, Neuralgia, and other

NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

It was first put on sale, in a popular form, in 1849. Its sales have been on a steady increase ever since. All who sell it say that their customers invariably bring back a good report concerning it.

The *fine* prominent virtues which so highly recommend this preparation, are:—

1.—It is but *slightly cathartic* in its effects, unless used in over doses.

2.—It is scientifically compounded,—not thrown together by *guessing*.

3.—Its *color* is produced by pure vegetable drugs,—not by adding *dye-stuffs*.

4.—Though containing a large amount of medicine, it is sold at *half the price* of most other remedies offered for sale.

5.—It is not *secret medicine*, as *all* of its ingredients are made known in *plain English*, printed upon the label.

A Circular wrapped around the bottle gives its origin, history, &c. It cannot fail to give satisfaction to all who use it.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

AGENTS IN LOWELL:

S. KIDDER, JR., CARLETON & HOVEY, C. S. EASTMAN, J. R. HAYES, J. T. BILLINGS, A. W. DOWS, L. W. WILLIS.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS and APOTHECARIES EVERYWHERE.

Manufactured at Goffstown Centre, N. H.,

BY J. W. POLAND.

The following List of Medicines, prepared by DR. POLAND, are daily increasing in demand, and have an excellent reputation wherever known:

THE HUMOR DOCTOR,..... 50 cents.
WHITE PINE COMPOUND, for colds, cough, &c., 37 1-2 "
PAIN EASER, (2 oz. and 4 oz. bottle,).....15 and 25 "

purchased in 1821–'24, for about four hundred thousand dollars in all. These farms contained about four hundred acres; they covered what is now the most densely peopled part of the city; and were bought at prices ranging from one to two hundred dollars per acre. Most of these lands have been sold at various times by the Locks and Canals Company, at from twelve cents to one dollar per square foot. This far-sighted man, Mr. Jackson, at once bade the farmers retire, and dedicated this place to the Genius of Art. He now offered a share of his investment to his former colleagues at Waltham; his offer was gladly accepted; and, in 1822, he and his colleagues were incorporated as the Merrimac Manufacturing Company, with a capital of one and a half million dollars.

Such was the beginning of manufacturing companies in Lowell. Of course, the value of real estate here was suddenly greatly enhanced. A single illustration of this, related in Rev. Dr. Miles' "Lowell as it was, and as it is," must not be omitted:—Nine undivided tenths of the Cheever farm were bought in 1821 for eighteen hundred dollars; and the owner of the other one-tenth had agreed to convey the same for two hundred dollars. Before he had conveyed it, however, he died, suddenly, insolvent; and the one-tenth was sold by order of court. But such had been the increase in its value, that the Locks and Canals Company paid upwards of three thousand dollars for seven and a half-tenths of it; and the remaining two and a half-tenths were sold, one year afterwards, for upwards of five thousand dollars!

One hundred and twenty thousand dollars were spent by the new company in widening and deepening the canal, and cutting an additional lateral canal from the Pawtucket Canal to the Merrimac River. The mills were erected on the margin of the river, and completed in 1823. The first return of cloth was made in November of that year.

FREDERICK BARON,

Druggist & Apothecary,

COR. MERRIMACK & WORTHEN STS.,

LOWELL. MASS.,

Keeps constantly on hand and full assortment of

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, EXTRACTS,

FRESH HERBS,

"SELECT POWDERS," GLASS WARE, FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, &C.

Physicians' Prescriptions Compounded with accuracy at all hours, Day or Night,

From such preparations only as the proprietor, in his experience deems suitable to dispense.

On hand and for sale, the following, with numerous others, not mentioned:

POWDERS,

Rochelle, Soda, Seidlitz, Lazell, Marsh and Hunn's "Select Powders," etc.

HAIR DYES,

Bachelder's, Hutchins', Mathews', and Naples.

PERFUMERY AND FANCY OILS,

Lubin's, Glenn's, Harrison's, Rimmel's, Wright's, etc.

OILS.—*Geranium Rose, Citronella Rose, Otto Rose, Sandal Wood, Sweet Briar, Spring Flowers, Jasmin, Limon Grasse, Rhodium, Neroli, etc.*

COLOGNES,

French English, German and Domestic.

BRUSHES.

Tooth, Hat, Hair, Nail, Cloth, Shaving, Camel's Hair, etc.

FANCY AND SHAVING SOAPS,

Low & Cleaver's Brown Windsor, Honey and Musk Scented, Gosnell's, Dahlia, Yankee, Babbitt's, Old Kesan, Castile, Transparent, etc.

HAIR PREPARATIONS.

Golden Lustrale, Rosemary and Castor Oil, Delight's Spanish Lustral, Potter's Balm, Kathairon, Lovett's Wahpene, Hungarian Balm, Pomades, Bogle's Hypereon Fluid, Rose and Bear's Oils, etc.

Together with a large assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Kirk Boott and his Compeers.

The first agent of the new company was Kirk Boott. This gentleman was born in Boston in 1791, and received an academical education at the famous Rugby School in England. He entered Harvard College, and sowed an abundance of "wild oats," but never graduated. His tastes being military, a commission was purchased for him; and he served five years as an officer in the British Army. He fought under Wellington in the Peninsular War, and commanded a detachment of troops at the siege of San Sebastian, in 1813. His courage was perfectly bullet-proof; and, not dreaming what a page history had left blank for him to fill, he labored assiduously to perfect himself in the science of arms. But his father having died shortly after his resignation of his commission, he, in 1817, returned to Boston. It was through the intimacy that arose between him and Mr. Jackson, while the latter was agent of the mills at Waltham, that he was employed as agent of the new company at East Chelmsford (or Lowell.)

Mr. Boott established himself here in the spring of 1822, took charge of the mills, and infused into the whole place much of his own determined spirit and unconquerable will. He became, by the general assent of all, *the man* of the place, and represented its interests in the State Legislature. His portrait, which hangs in the Mechanics' Hall, will ever be regarded as one of the most precious mementos of the early days of our city. A chronic disease of the spine, contracted "on the tented field," seriously impaired his constitution; and, after a residence among us of fifteen years, he died suddenly on the 11th of April, 1837, dropping dead from his chaise in the street.

Mr. Worthen removed here at the same time with Mr. Boott, and his services as superintendent were of inestimable value to the place. Like Mr. Lowell, Mr. Worthen was not permitted to see even "the beginning of the end" of his plans. He died after a lingering illness, June 18th, 1824, and his loss was

Billings' Toilet Oil,--for the Hair.

In compounding this elegant preparation, the proprietor has carefully avoided the use of such articles as would in the least injure the hair, and has succeeded in producing a skilful combination of such ingredients as have been ascertained by actual experiment to be salutary and invigorating to the hair. If used in accordance with the directions accompanying each bottle, it will arrest the falling off of hair, and often promotes a healthy growth upon bald heads. It will entirely eradicate dandruff, and cure all other diseases of the scalp. As a dressing for the hair it is unsurpassed—rendering coarse, stiff hair soft and pliable, and giving it that curly, graceful appearance so much admired. In short, it completely combines the properties of a wash, a tonic, and a pomatum. It is highly perfumed with the extracts of flowers, which particularly adapts it to ladies' and gentlemen's toilet use.

Soponaceous Tooth Powder.

Composed of tooth soap, prepared chalk, peruvian bark and wintergreen. This nice combination of tooth soap with the alkaline and vegetable powders constitutes the best dentifrice that can be used. We thus make public the composition of this powder, considering it to be both a good and honest recommendation for its use; for it will at once be seen that this compound must be superior to either the tooth soap or a simple combination of vegetable powders used separately. It effectually cleanses and polishes the teeth and preserves the gums in a healthy condition. Containing nothing unpleasant to the taste, and possessing so much of the agreeable flavor of the wintergreen, it is highly pleasant to use, and imparts to the breath a delightful fragrance. It will be noticed that this dentifrice is entirely free from acid and gritty substances, and cannot injure the enamel of the teeth. Prepared by J. T. Billings, apothecary and chemist, corner of Central and Jackson Streets, Lowell.

deeply appreciated by the community for whose interests he had originated so many judicious plans.

Mr. Moody also removed here from Waltham, in 1823, and took the charge of the large machine shop. This shop was completed in 1825, and cost one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He remained in this position during a period of eight years, when his labors were terminated by death, July 7, 1831. Born and bred a mechanic, Mr. Moody was none the less a gentleman. Skill in mechanism was his forte; but his general capacity was large; and when he died, all felt that one of the ablest citizens, and one of the most estimable men, had fallen.

The place left vacant by Mr. Worthen, in 1824, was subsequently filled by Mr. Warren Colburn, the distinguished author of a series of popular school-books on Arithmetic. Mr. Colburn was born in Dedham in 1793, and graduated at Harvard University in 1820, at the ripe age of twenty-seven years. He was distinguished while at college for his assiduous devotion to the mathematics. After graduating, he engaged as a school-teacher in Boston, and while thus employed prepared those works on Arithmetic, which have forever intimately associated his name with that science. Prior to Mr. Worthen's decease, Mr. Moody had acquired some experience in charge of the mills at Waltham. His abilities were such as amply enabled him to fill Mr. Worthen's post; but he will be chiefly remembered for his efforts, in connection with Rev. Dr. Edson, to build up, upon a permanent basis, that complete system of public schools, which is the pride of the place.

The first public religious services, since the days of the Apostle Eliot and the Indian preacher Samuel, were celebrated by Rev. Dr. Edson, (then a Deacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church,) on the first Sunday in March, 1824, in the Merrimac Company's School House, which was opened to pupils in the same year. The Merrimac Company had employed the clergyman above named, on their own account. A religious society was organized in the same year; and public worship constantly celebrated according to "the form of sound words."

The digging of the canals and the erection of the mills very



JOHN T. BILLINGS,

Corner of Central and Jackson Streets,

APOTHECARY AND CHEMIST,

LOWELL.

(Successor to J. C. Ayer & Co.)

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Office in JOSHUA MERRILL'S BOOKSTORE, No. 23 Central Street, opposite the Post Office.

Lowell, July, 1856. *JEREMIAH S. FOLSOM.*

soon attracted a numerous and daily increasing community; and the gables of a hundred new houses suddenly arose skyward. The facility of communication between this place and Boston, had been much increased in 1822, by the establishment of a regular line of stages running between the two places; and the Middlesex Journal, (now the Lowell Journal and Courier,) started in 1824, became at once, to some extent, the organ of the rising community.

Events of 1825.

During the year 1825, East Chelmsford made rapid progress. The success of the business of the Merrimac Company had already been so great, that the proprietors now concluded to extend their operations. This company, as we have already seen, owned all the water-power that the Merrimac river afforded, together with the lands adjoining, and the original charter granted to the Locks and Canals Company in 1792. With a view to a reorganization, they now procured from the Legislature an amendment to that charter, authorizing the Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Merrimac River to purchase, hold, sell or lease both land and water-power in Chelmsford, Tewksbury and Dracut, to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars.

In this way, two companies, for different purposes, were created out of one. The Merrimac Company conveyed to the Locks and Canals Company all their water-power and all their lands; and then so much of it as was required for their own purposes, was reconveyed to the Merrimac Company for the nominal sum of one dollar. This fact gave rise to the well-known remark, that "the Merrimac Company bought all their property for a dollar." By this arrangement, the Merrimac Company was placed upon the same basis as the other manufacturing companies more recently established. The Locks and Canals Company had other objects to pursue.

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PATENT AGENCY,
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SAMUEL COOPER,

LATE CHIEF EXAMINER IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

Procures Patents in this and Foreign Countries.

His long official connection with the Patent Office has rendered him familiar with its rules and practice, and with the history of invention in this and other countries; and this experience, with the frequent visits which he proposes making to the Patent Office, justifies him in saying that his Agency will offer to Inventors all the advantages of one located in Washington, and, in addition, those which result from a residence in the midst of mechanical and manufacturing industry.

Advice given upon all matters relating to the validity, &c., of patents, the novelty and patentability of inventions. Specifications and Drawings prepared, Caveats filed, Reconsiderations procured of applications that have been rejected upon imperfectly prepared papers, cases of interference, and applications for extension and re-issue prosecuted,—and in general, all business connected with the Patent Office, transacted with care and promptness.

British and other foreign patents procured through prompt and confidential agents in London and Paris.

Persons residing at a distance may obtain all necessary information, and have their business transacted, by writing to the subscriber, without the trouble and expense of a visit to Washington.

He begs leave to refer those unacquainted with him to the following testimonials:

From the Hon. Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents:

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, FEB. 28, 1855.

I take great pleasure in stating that during the time I have been acting as Commissioner of Patents, Samuel Cooper, Esq., of Boston, has been engaged as solicitor, and has been in that capacity in constant correspondence and intercourse with the Office; he has evinced a thorough acquaintance with the Patent Law, and with the rules and practice of the Office, a close attention to the interests of his clients, and a marked candor and courtesy that has rendered the transaction of business with him a pleasure. I have no hesitation in stating that I regard him as one of the very best agents for the transaction of business with this Office with whom I am acquainted.

CHARLES MASON, Commissioner.

From the Examiners in the Patent Office:

"The undersigned, Principal and Assistant Examiners in the United States Patent Office, have for several years been well acquainted with Mr. Samuel Cooper, lately a Principal Examiner in this Office, and take pleasure in stating that he is a gentleman of the highest moral character, of unquestioned knowledge in the business and practice of the Office, and that his scientific attainments are such as eminently fit him for the business in which he is about to engage.

HENRY B. RENWICK, L. D. GALE, J. H. LANE,	Principal Examiners.	T. R. PEALE, THOS. T. EVERETT, F. SOUTHGATE SMITH, WM. CHAUNCY LANGDON,	Assistant Examiners

"From long acquaintance, and intimate official relations with Mr. Cooper, I fully and heartily concur in the foregoing recommendation made by my late colleagues.

WM. P. N. FITZGERALD, Late Principal Examiner of Patents.

The first agent of the Locks and Canals Company, after this reorganization, was Mr. Boott. The stock was divided into twelve hundred shares, the par value of which was five hundred dollars apiece. The business of this company was, to furnish land and water-power, and build mills and machinery for the various manufacturing companies, successively organized during the ensuing twenty years, after which, as we shall hereafter relate, all the mill-powers being disposed of, another reorganization took place. This company has never engaged in manufacturing operations itself. It kept in operation two machine shops, a foundry, and a saw-mill, until 1845, when the Lowell Machine Shop Company was incorporated to take the charge of this business. It built the original dam across Merrimac River at Pawtucket Falls; constructed all the mill-canals, to supply the various companies with water-power; and erected most of the mills, and the boarding-houses attached to them, together with the machinery which they severally contain. It employed constantly from five to twelve hundred men, and built two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of machinery per annum. Its stock was long the best of which Lowell could boast, being worth thrice, and even four times its par value.

The Hamilton Company, the second manufacturing company in this place, was incorporated during the year of which we are treating, with a capital of one million two hundred thousand dollars. The Central Bridge Corporation was incorporated during the same year. The only mode of crossing Merrimac River at this point until now, had been by what was called "Bradley's Ferry." This ferry was purchased by the Central Bridge Company, for one thousand dollars. The bridge was so far completed during this and the following season that tolls for foot-passers and carriages were received early in December, 1826. The remaining facts in relation to this bridge, perhaps, may as well be given here as anywhere. The tolls for foot-passers were abolished in in 1843. The bridge itself was rebuilt in 1844; and covered in 1849. The original cost of the bridge was twenty-one thousand dollars; the cost of rebuilding was nine thousand; and the cost of covering four thousand.

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AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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FLOUR, GRAIN,

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All Consignments entrusted to our care will receive strict personal attention, and meet with prompt returns.

Lowell affords to Consignors a market unsurpassed by any other Eastern market; in attestation of which, we have only to refer to our numerous patrons who have continued their favors through a series of years.

Liberal Cash Advances

Made, when required, on Consignments in hand.

To our local friends and the purchasing community generally, we return thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed upon us and solicit a continuance of the same, while we shall spare no efforts to keep our house at all times supplied with the varieties and qualities of goods usually found in such a store.

We have recently purchased of *Messrs. CHAMBERLIN, GIBBS & Co.*, their stock of

GRAIN, MEAL, FLOUR, &C.,

and will continue the business, for the present, at the old stand of Messrs. C. G. & Co., *under the Savings Bank Building, on Middle Street*, where they will be ready to supply all orders in the above line, and also at their Commission Store on Dutton Street.

A. L. WAITE. WM. O. FISKE.

REFERENCES:

J. A. Buttrick, Cash. Appleton B'k,	Lowell	Wason, Pierce & Co.	Boston
A S. Tyler, Cash. Prescott Bank,		Ransom Reed,	
William Fiske, Esq.,		Bingham, Joy & Co.,	
C. Ainsworth, Pres't Northfield Bank, Vt.,		W. Parker, Esq. Montreal, C.E.	

LOWELL, August 1, 1856.

During the year of which we are treating, some attention was paid to the higher nature of our people. St. Anne's Church, the mother-church of Lowell, was consecrated by Bishop Griswold; and the Middlesex Mechanics' Association was incorporated to minister, by a library of books, by lectures and other means, to the intellectual wants of this community of artisans. The erection of the stone house at Pawtucket Falls, a handsome private residence, now occupied by J. C. Ayer, Esq., also dates during this year.

Lowell as a Town.

One hundred years had now elapsed, since the Indian village of Wamesit was annexed to the town of Chelmsford; and in the mean time, that village had experienced a strange metamorphosis. On the first day of March, 1826, it was set off from Chelmsford, incorporated as a separate town, and baptised by the name of Lowell, in honor of Mr. Francis C. Lowell, of whose services to American manufactures some notice has already been made. The new-born town contained about twenty-five hundred inhabitants; and there were but twelve tax-payers who paid taxes to the amount of twenty dollars apiece.

The first board of select men consisted of Nathaniel Wright, Samuel Batchelder, and Oliver M. Whipple, Esquires. The chief topics of town legislation were religious worship, public schools, the poor, the highways, and other matters of local concern.

The first State election holden here, occurred on the third day of April, 1826, when Hon. Levi Lincoln received ninety-five votes for Governor, and James Loyd fifty-three votes for the same office. The first Representative in the General Court, was Nathaniel Wright, Esquire, who, on the eighth day of May in the same year, received sixty votes,—there being twelve scattering.

G. B. MERRILL,

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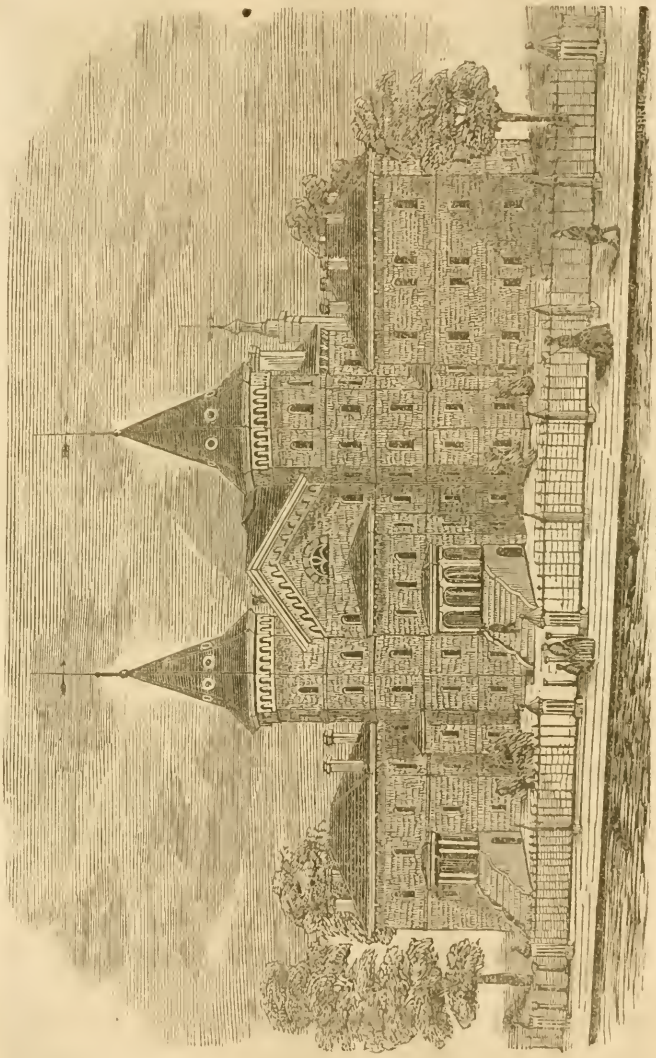
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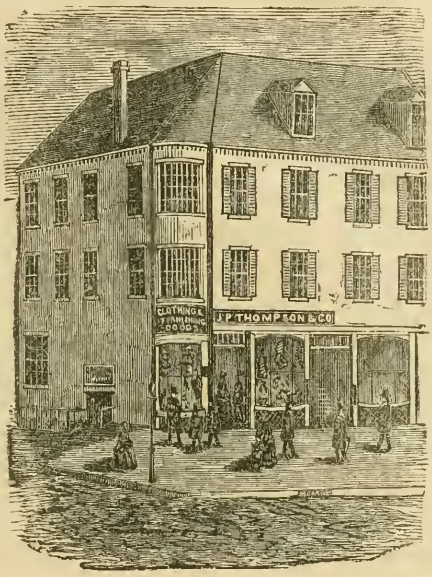
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CLOTHING STORE.



I would invite the attention of all, both strangers and citizens, in want of GOOD CLOTHING, to my Establishment, where may be found one of the most attractive stocks of well made

Fashionable Clothing

to be found in our city. Having devoted my whole attention to the business, for the last eight years, and a thorough acquaintance with the market, I am enabled to offer my customers inducements to purchase which can be excelled by none, either in price, substantial workmanship, or fitting of garments.

At all times of the year I am prepared to meet demands for Fashionable Clothing of the most approved New York and Boston Fashions, and at such prices as will accord with the strictest ideas of economy.

All I ask, is a visit to my store to convince you of the fact that my stock is second to none, and as cheap as the cheapest.

JOSEPH P. THOMPSON,

108 Central, Corner of Hurd Street.

Our first Representative in Congress, after the incorporation, was Hon. Edward Everett. The first election for the choice of a representative occurred on the sixth day of November, (1826.) Mr. Everett then received twenty-two votes. At the next election, in 1828, he received two hundred and seventy-eight votes, and Leonard M. Parker ninety-five. At the election in 1830, Mr. Everett received two hundred votes, and his opponent, Mr. James Russell, fifty-seven. After representing this Congressional District for five successive terms, (ten years,) Mr. Everett retired from the field "with all the honors."

Our first post-master was Mr. Jonathan C. Morrill, who had been appointed previously to the incorporation of the young town; and the post-office was located at the corner of Central and William Streets. Captain William Wyman superseded Mr. Morrill in 1829, when the post-office was removed to the site of the present City Hall. As successive administrations came into power at Washington, different post-masters, of different party affiliations, were appointed. Mr. Wyman was succeeded by Mr. Eliphalet Case, who removed the office from the City Hall to its present location; Mr. Case by Mr. Jacob Robbins; Mr. Robbins by Mr. S. S. Seavy; Mr. Seavy by Mr. Alfred Gilman; Mr. Gilman by Mr T. P. Goodhue; Mr. Goodhue by Mr. F. A. Hildreth, the present incumbent.

During the same year that the town was incorporated, the Baptists, the Universalists, and the Orthodox-Congregationalists, —disrelishing "the pure milk of the word," as dispensed by the rector of the Protestant Episcopal church,—organized separate societies by themselves; and their example was imitated by the Methodists in the following year.

The years, 1827 and 1828, were marked by extreme depression in all the commercial and manufacturing circles of the country. Trade, "the calm health of nations," which had previously been conducted in the wildest spirit of speculation, now struggled vainly with volcanic throes against the mighty tide of reaction. Universal bankruptcy ensued; all confidence expired; the disorganization in business was complete; and a thick veil of gloom obscured the sky of the future. Lowell was enveloped

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GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND SUSPENDERS;

SCARFS, CRAVATS, HDKFS, STOCKS & TIES;

SHIRTS, COLLARS, AND BOSOMS;

Dress, Frock, Sack, and Over Coats, Pants and Vests

MADE TO ORDER

And warranted to Fit.

☞The assortment of CLOTHS, DOESKINS, and VESTINGS at this Establishment will always be of the finest quality and of the latest patterns.

in the common cloud. Mr. Hurd, the satinet manufacturer, became bankrupt; most branches of business were at a stand-still; but the two corporations—the Merrimac and the Hamilton—kept on in the even tenor of their way, too strong to be crushed.

Scarcely had this cloud broke, when, in 1831, the rage for speculation in Eastern lands spread through New England, like a moral pestilence, and held unlimited sway during several years. Lands were purchased at most ruinous prices, until credit was exhausted, and there remained no more money to buy. When, at length, the bubble burst, thousands of these speculators were ruined, and another brief era of bankruptcy ensued. When the commercial history of this country shall be written, it will be found to present a constant series of alternate periods of wild speculation, and periods of bankruptcy. When business has been good, credits have been extended too far; and a general reaction has ensued. But the elastic spirit of our people, and their recuperative energy, have always in the end brought them safely through the fire, with scarcely the smell of the smoke upon their garments.

In spite of all this, however, Lowell still advanced, augmenting her population at the rate of one thousand souls, and her valuation-table, many thousand dollars, every year. Two new manufacturing companies were incorporated in 1828: the Appleton, with a capital of six hundred thousand dollars; and the Lowell, with a capital of nine hundred thousand. It was in the mills of the Appleton Company, that Boyden's famous turbine water-wheels were first used with success. The Lowell Company's mills are the only mills in the world, where power-looms have been introduced for the weaving of woollen carpets. These looms were invented by E. B. Bigelow, Esquire, and rank among the most wonderful triumphs of mechanical genius that the world has yet witnessed. The business facilities of the place were much increased during the same year, by the establishment of the Lowell Bank, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars.

It had been the purpose of Mr. Jackson to retire from the active business of life, as soon as the mills of the Merrimac Company had got under weigh. He therefore resigned his agentship

WILLIAM E. LIVINGSTON,

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COFFINS OF EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY,

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of the mills at Waltham, and merely retained a directorship in that company, and one in the Merrimac Company also. But his active brain was not made for rest. No sooner did he attempt to play the retired gentleman, than his health failed. Wisely determining to "wear out rather than rust out," he now accepted the offices of agent and treasurer for the Appleton Company; and during his connection with that company,—indeed, during his whole life,—he was universally reverenced as the founder and guardian-genius of the place.

On the fourth of July, 1828, the citizens of Lowell honored, with appropriate observances, the anniversary of our National Independence. Over the concourse of his fellow-townsmen, Mr. Boott presided, and Dr. Elisha Bartlett delivered an oration. The oration was published, *in extenso*, in the Lowell Journal of that year; and for general ability, appropriateness, correct taste, and freedom from the cant and froth which commonly abound in Fourth-of-July orations, this production has seldom been surpassed.

The Fire Department of Lowell was established in 1829. In the same year, the late Mr. William Livingston established himself in the coal-and-wood trade, at the wharf built for him by Mr. Nehemiah Wright, where the same business is still carried on by Wm. E. Livingston & Co. When Mr. Livingston commenced this business, he was in humble circumstances, drove his own team, and was his own clerk. Yet when he died, in March, 1855, he left an estate worth, above all his liabilities, over two hundred thousand dollars—the accumulation of an active and useful life.

The fourth of July, 1829, was celebrated in Lowell, by an oration by Dr. Israel Hildreth, of Dracutt, a collation, and a display of fire-works in the evening. In the same year, the Legislature appropriated two hundred and fifty dollars for a survey of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, and appointed a surveyor for that purpose. The growth of the place had been such that the necessity of some means of communication between Boston and Lowell, superior to stages or wagons, had already been pressingly felt by the community.



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Of Various Shapes, Sizes, Patterns and Prices, Bought directly of the Manufacturer in England.

Together with numerous other articles, comprising the Largest and Richest Stock of Goods ever offered in Lowell.

☞ *Housekeepers, and all anticipating Housekeeping, are invited to call and examine this Stock of Goods before purchasing elsewhere.*

H. S. HAYNES,

45 Merrimack Street, Lowell.

The Boston and Lowell Railroad.

It was in 1830, that Mr. Jackson, that second Hercules, undertook the Cyclopean work of the Boston and Lowell Railroad —the first establishment of the kind in the United States. The line for a macadamized road had already been surveyed, when this road was projected; and it was a part of the original plan to have the cars drawn by horses. But just "in the nick of time," the intelligence of Mr. Stephenson's brilliant success in his experiment with locomotive steam engines on the Liverpool and Manchester Railroad, reached the ever-open ears of Mr. Jackson, and convinced him that a similar railroad might be established here also. He corresponded with the best inventors and mechanics of England, availed himself of their valuable suggestions, and in five years the work was successfully completed.

As a matter of course, all the incorrigible fogies of the country pronounced the project of a railroad with cars propelled by steam, to be radical, wild and visionary. Mr. Jackson was again the laughing-stock of all the ridiculing Mrs. Grundys within many miles on either side of this "castle-in-the-air railroad." The stockholders complained of the repeated and enormous assessments which he imposed upon them, without any prospect, as these timid creatures thought, of any future dividends. Probably no other man then living, could have sustained himself against an opposition so powerful and so various. But the iron mind of that truly great man,—true to itself as the needle to the pole,—overcame every obstacle, and pressed right onward to the goal.

How much the actual cost of this first American railroad exceeded all previous calculations, one fact will sufficiently indicate. In 1831, a Committee of the Stockholders estimated the whole cost at four hundred and fifty thousand dollars; but out of the exhuberant liberality of their generous hearts, they advised that six hundred thousand dollars be raised for that work; so that Mr. Jackson might have means "enough and to spare." But when, in 1835, the road had been completed, the actual cost was

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Merrimack Street,

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GOODS DELIVERED

TO ANY PART OF THE CITY

FREE OF EXPENSE.

found to have been eighteen hundred thousand dollars! or three times the cost of the Middlesex Canal, and three times the cost estimated in 1831! The old proverb, "figures won't lie," was thereupon pronounced a consummate falsehood by the stockholders who had now been so heavily assessed.

Events between 1830 and 1836.

In 1830, our population had increased to six thousand four hundred and seventy-seven souls; the principal streets of the present city had been laid out; and the once rural hamlet had begun to wear a decidedly urban aspect. The Middlesex, Suffolk, Tremont, and Lawrence companies were incorporated, and the Suffolk and Western canals cut, during the year above named. The Town Hall was also built the same year.

St. Patrick's church was built in 1831; and the first Unitarian church in 1832, at a cost of thirty-two thousand dollars. Further business facilities were afforded in 1831, by the establishment of the Railroad Bank, with a capital of six hundred thousand dollars. The business operations of the place were extended in 1832 by the establishment of the Lowell Bleachery.

It was in the same year that Mr. W. B. Park, of Boston, purchased the flannel mills in Belvidere, of Mr. John Nesmith, who, as we have previously seen, had purchased these premises of Mr. Harrison How. Mr. Park divided most of the lands adjoining into convenient lots, and sold them at an enhanced price to a number of individual purchasers. Without observing too rigid an adherence to the order of chronology, we will here give the remaining history of these mills. In 1834, Messrs. Eliphalet Barber, Walter Farnsworth, and George Hill, of Boston, purchased these mills of Mr. Park, and carried on the business until 1851, as the Belvidere Flannel Manufacturing Company. They also extended their business by the purchase of the stone mill, which had before been owned by the Whitney Mills

DAILY EVENING ADVERTISER,

(Established 1835.)

CHARLES HUNT, PUBLISHER,

Office, No. 48 Central Street, - - - - Lowell, Mass.

This is the only PENNY PAPER published in Lowell, or in Middlesex County. Its circulation is confined to no clique or party. The low price at which it is sold, introduces it among all classes of readers. Taking this fact into consideration, it will be seen that it furnishes to the business community an advertising medium far superior to that of any other newspaper published in Lowell, while as a chronicle of the *news* of the day, it is fully up to the wants of an intelligent reading community,

Terms per year, - - - - - - - $3 00.
Single Copies, - - - - - - - One Cent.

LOWELL PATRIOT AND REPUBLICAN.

This is a large sized Weekly Newspaper, published at the same office, in connection with the Advertiser, and is extensively circulated throughout the county. Published every Friday.

Terms, per year, ... $1 50.

JOB PRINTING.

Connected with the Advertiser and Patriot Office is one of the oldest and best

JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS

in the State. The facilities for the rapid and cheap execution of all kinds of

Book, Plain and Ornamental Printing,

are not surpassed by any other office.

LOWELL, July 8, 1856.

Company. Messrs. Charles Stott and Walter Farnsworth now bought out the company's interest, and carried on these mills on their own account: but their business was soon impeded by fire. The stone mill was burned in 1851, and the other mill in the year following. In 1853, under an old charter granted to W. B. Park in 1834, the Belvidere Woollen Manufacturing Company was organized,—Messrs. Stott and Farnsworth conveying one-third of their interest to the new company. A large brick mill, —still in successful operation,—was built in the same year. The capital of this company is fifty thousand dollars.

Education was much promoted in 1833, by the institution of the North and South Grammar Schools. In the same year, the Police Court was established—being the first local court permanently established here, since Major General Daniel Gookin played the part of judge, assisted by the Apostle Eliot and the Christian Indian Chiefs. The Justice of the new court was Hon. Joseph Locke

The bounds of the city were considerably extended in 1834, by the annexation of Belvidere; and the same year gave birth to that untiring champion of Democracy, the Lowell Advertiser.

The Boott Company was incorporated in 1835, with a capital of twelve hundred thousand dollars; and the Boott Canal, which supplied their mills with water-power, was opened in the same year. The facilities for communication with the interior country, were promoted by the incorporation of the Nashua and Lowell Railroad Company during the year just mentioned, with a capital stock of six hundred thousand dollars. The Alms House was now established for the benefit of the poor. The substantial Hall of the Middlesex Mechanics' Association was also erected in 1835, chiefly by contributions from the various companies of the town.

A. W. LEONARD,

DEALER IN

CONFECTIONERY AND CAKE,

No. 130 Merrimack Street,

LOWELL, MASS.

MEALS FURNISHED AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY.

Particular attention given to the manufacture of

Ice Creams, Jellies, Wedding and Other Cakes.

Parties Supplied with Oysters,

Scalloped, Stewed or Raw—on the most liberal terms.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

JAMES H. RAND,

ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT,

Office over Prescott Bank,

Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

DESIGNS

MADE FOR

PUBLIC OR PRIVATE BUILDINGS,

AND

MODELS FURNISHED FOR THE SAME, IF REQUIRED.

Gen. Jackson's Visit.

The first Presidential visit to Lowell was made by General Jackson in June, 1833, when Vice President Van Buren and Hon. Levi Woodbury, with other members of the Cabinet accompanied him. On the day ~~that~~ the President came, all the lady-operatives turned out to meet him. They walked in procession, like troops of liveried angels clothed in white, with cannons booming, drums beating, banners flying, handkerchiefs waving, and nine times nine hearty cheers of welcome. The old hero was not more moved by the bullets that whistled around him in the battle of New Orleans, than by the exhilerating spectacle here presented. He seemed to enter Lowell, as Scipio, after the defeat of Hannibal, entered Rome, or as Napoleon, after the treaty of Campo Formio, entered Paris. Beholding so many forms of beauty, he turned to a friend privately, and whispered with more emphasis than elegance,—"These are very pretty women, by the Eternal!" The usual ceremonies of civility were observed towards the President,—who seemed highly gratified with "what he saw, and what he was."

Lowell as a City.

The community now began to be agitated by discussions on the subject of procuring a city charter; and a strong party in favor of a city government was soon formed. The Committee of the townsmen, appointed to consider the expediency of petitioning for the establishment of a city government, in their report, complain of the town system on account of "the want of executive power, and the loose and irresponsible manner in which money for municipal purposes is granted and expended." In

OTIS L. ALLEN;

DEALER IN

Ladies' Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,

COMBS, HAIR WORK, BRUSHES, FANS,

Parasols, Umbrellas, Fancy Toys, &c.

ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF

Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags.

TRUNKS, UMBRELLAS, AND PARASOLS

REPAIRED AND NEW COVERED.

114 Merrimack Street,

Opposite Kirk Street, - - - - - - **LOWELL.**



Importer and Dealer,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

—IN—

CHINA, CROCKERY, &c.

☞ 80 ☜

Merrimack Street, Lowell.

view of "the number of our inhabitants,—their dissimilar habits, manners and pursuits,—the rapid and progressive increase of our population,—the variety of interest, and the constant changes which are taking place,"—the committee think that "it is expedient to establish a city government, and that the town petition the Legislature" for that purpose. The charter was granted, and the first city government inaugurated in 1836.

At this time, Lowell contained seventeen thousand six hundred and thirty-three inhabitants; and the opinion was then expressed, that, in ten years, it would contain thirty-two thousand, and in twenty years, two hundred and fifty-six thousand souls! Whether the author of this prediction was bled after writing this visionary prediction, is unknown; but his condition of health may safely be presumed to have been critical.

The First Mayor.

The canvas preceding the election of the first mayor, was distinguished by extraordinary excitement. An eye-witness,—Dr. Huntington, in his recently published address before the Middlesex North District Medical Society, on the life, character and writings of Dr. Bartlett,—well observes that "political parties were nearly equally balanced, and political feeling was at fever heat. Each party was desirous of the honor of inaugurating the young municipality." Each party nominated its most available candidate. The Whigs concentrated their strength on Dr. Elisha Bartlett; and, with his name inscribed upon their banner, they felt strong and well-grounded assurances of victory. The unterrified Democracy, nothing alarmed by the action of their Whig friends, nominated Eliphalet Case, Esquire, determined to elect him, whether he received the requisite number of votes or not. Mr. Case had been the first pastor of the first Universalist Church, but had ceased to beat "the drum ecclesiastic," and had addicted

LOWELL

Steam and Gas Pipe

COMPANY,

NO. 8 CENTRAL STREET,

LOWELL, MASS.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

WROUGHT IRON PIPES,

Of all sizes, for Steam, Gas, and Water.

BRASS & IRON FITTINGS,

STEAM VALVES OF ALL SIZES, STEAM WHISTLES, AND GUAGES,

FORCE PUMPS, &c.,

Heaters and Steam Condensers,

And all Fixtures connected with

STEAM, GAS, AND WATER.

We would respectfully invite the public to call and examine our large and splendid assortment of

Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, and Drop Lights, Glass and Paper Shades,

of the most desirable patterns.

All of the above articles we offer at as low rates as they can be furnished by any House in the country. We also hold ourselves in readiness at all times, to contract for Heating with Steam or Lighting with Gas, Houses, Factories, Stores, Churches, Public Buildings, Hospitals, &c. We also put up an apparatus for Heating Private Dwellings with Steam, on a perfectly safe and economical plan, requiring less fuel and care than the common furnace, and not liable to get out of order.

All work done by the above Company is warranted to give entire satisfaction.

HORACE R. BARKER, Agent.

himself, *con amore*, to the desperate game of politics. He was the most adroit political manager that had appeared in these regions since the days of that other ex-priest, the Indian sachem, Passaconaway.

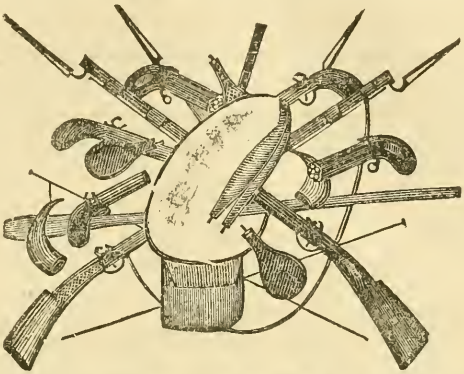
The Whigs triumphed. Dr. Bartlett received nine hundred and fifty-eight votes; Mr. Case, eight hundred and sixty-eight; Mr. O. M. Whipple, seventeen; John Dummer, two. Dr. Bartlett was inaugurated as first Mayor, and, at the period of his term of office, was reëlected to the same distinguished post. He was highly popular as Mayor; but on the expiration of his second term, he positively "declined all further service in this line." Although,—adopting the ancient maxim, to write no man's eulogy while living,—we cannot say much of the other gentlemen who have filled the mayorship of this city; yet, now that Dr. Bartlett is dead, a brief notice of his life will not be out of place.

Dr. Bartlett was born in Smithfield, in Rhode Island, in 1804. His parents were Quakers, and early indoctrinated him in the peculiar tenets of their sect. But in after life, the doctor "fell away" from Quakerism, and joined one of "the churches of the world." He received an academical education, partly in his native town, partly in Uxbridge in this State, and partly in New York at a Friends' Institution, under the charge of the celebrated preceptor, Jacob Willett. He thus acquired a good liberal education, without having, as the phrase is, "rubbed his back against the walls of a college." He studied medicine under Dr. Willard of Uxbridge, and other distinguished gentlemen among the disciples of Esculapius. He also attended medical lectures in Boston and Providence, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Brown University in 1826. His preparation for professional life was finished in Paris, where he spent one year. He commenced practice here in 1827, and soon rose to the front rank of his profession.

Besides filling the mayorship during two years, he represented Lowell in the State Legislature in 1840. He held medical professorships in Pittsfield, Dartmouth, Baltimore, Transylvania, Louisville and Woodstock. He also held a professorship for three years in the college of physicians and surgeons in the city

SPORTSMEN'S WAREHOUSE,

No. 20 Central Street, Nearly Opposite the Post Office.



JOSEPH HARDING,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

RIFLES, DOUBLE & SINGLE FOWLING GUNS,

PISTOLS OF ALL KINDS,

SPORTING APPARATUS,

—AND—

FISHING TACKLE,

POWDER AND SHOT, PERCUSSION CAPS, CUTLERY,

Or any of the minor articles kept on sale in stores of this kind, can be accommodated to them on terms as reasonable as at any other place in New England.

RIFLES, FOWLING PIECES AND PISTOLS

Manufactured and Repaired as heretofore.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOBBING EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

The public are respectfully invited to examine his stock, and are assured that all orders shall be satisfactorily returned.

of New York. He was the author of a variety of professional and miscellaneous works, and was one of the few who love to turn aside from the thorny road of professional practice, to tread the flowery paths of literature. His principal work is on the "Philosophy of Medical Science." He died in 1855. A man of fine culture,—of incorruptible integrity,—with a clear head and a warm heart,—filling with distinguished credit some of the highest places of his profession,—and never playing the part of a demagogue;—Lowell may cherish with peculiar pride the name and memory of her first Mayor.

Events between 1836 and 1840.

In 1836, Mr. P. O. Richmond, who had for two years previously been engaged in manufacturing batting, near what are known as "Stott's Mills," established himself at Massic Falls, where he experienced distinguished success in that business. When he began manufacturing operations in Lowell in 1834, he was destitute of means to carry on his business, and borrowed five hundred dollars from a friend, with which he bought and started a few old carding machines. When he died in 1854, he left to his heirs over one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, above all his liabilities. When, on one occasion, an engine company visited this city, some of our citizens made an effort to receive them in due style, and the expenses were defrayed by voluntary contributions. On being asked to contribute, Mr. Richmond replied that he would contribute one dollar, provided the applicant would "take pay in bats;" which he did. This incident illustrates the policy by which Mr. Richmond amassed so much wealth.

In 1837, the Market House was built, and regular terms of the higher courts established for Lowell.

A commodious county jail, on the modern plan of separate cells, was erected in Lowell in 1838: and in the same year, the

IMPORTING HOUSE

IN LOWELL.

PRIUS, ARANDES & COMPANY,

Nos. 1 and 3 Appleton Block,

Central Street,

Invite the attention of Merchants and Citizens of Lowell and vicinity to their large stock of

WINES,

Liquors, Teas, Coffees,

Cigars, &c.,

ALL OF THEIR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION.

OUR BUSINESS IS WHOLESALE ONLY,

And being connected with extensive Mercantile Houses in various parts of the world, we possess every facility in our line of business. We offer to Merchants and Traders

THE BEST GOODS

—AT—

THE LOWEST PRICES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

PRIUS, ARANDES & CO.

Nashua and Lowell Railroad was opened for travel and the transportation of freight.

In 1839, the Massachusetts Cotton Mills were incorporated, with a capital of twelve hundred thousand dollars, since increased by the addition of the Prescott Mills to eighteen hundred thousand dollars. The Whitney Mills were also incorporated during this year. They manufactured blankets for some years in a stone mill in Belvidere, and finally sold their works to the Belvidere Flannel Manufacturing Company. In the same year, Messrs. Talbot & Co. commenced the business of manufacturing dyestuffs and chemicals, in Lowell and Billerica. This business was small in its beginning, but it has gradually swelled to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year.

In the same year, (1839,) the manufacturing companies purchased the large and elegant mansion house of Mr. Boott, and devoted it to the use of the sick in their employ. The situation of the Lowell Hospital, near Pawtucket Falls, is beautiful, retired and commanding. The buildings are surrounded by trees, shrubbery and climbing vines. As that good man, Thomas H. Perkins, —the early patron and life-long friend of the great Webster,— gave his private residence as an asylum for the blind,—how well would Mr. Boott, were he now among the living, approve of this appropriation of his house as a hospital for the sick operatives of these mills! This Hospital, ever since its establishment, has been under the medical superintendance of one of the ablest physicians and surgeons in the country—Dr. Gilman Kimball. The best accommodations, the most attentive nurses, and the highest medical skill, are here provided for the sick and homeless operative,—at an expense but little exceeding the cost of board, to those who have means,—and gratuitously to those who have not.

I. D. WOOD,

DEALER IN

Imported and Domestic Cigars, and Tobaccos,

OF THE VARIOUS BRANDS.

Cigar Cases, Holders, Pipes, Snuff, Snuff Boxes of all kinds,

No. 31 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

A. P. LESURE,

CITY UNDERTAKER,

COFFIN WARE-ROOMS,

No. 13 Middle Street,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Residence 159 Central Street, LOWELL.

Coffins and Grave Clothes, of every description, on hand, and furnished at short notice.

JOSEPH JENKINSON,

SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON,

No. 70 Central Street, (WILLIAMS' BLOCK,) **Lowell.**

Persons wishing his services will be well rewarded by giving him a call, as the best of workmen only are kept at his shop.

Particular attention paid to Cutting and Dressing Ladies' and Children's Hair.

N. B.—A constant supply of Hair Oils, Razors, Strops, Shaving Soaps, Perfumery, &c.

☞Remember JENKINSON'S HAIR TONIC,— a universally approved article to beautify and preserve the Hair. Price 20 and 37 1-2 cents.

SAMUEL STONE,

DEALER IN

LADIES', GENT'S, MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS.

ALSO,

Manufacturer of Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags,

No. 92 Central Street, Lowell.

Death of Mr. Jackson.

When Mr. Patrick T. Jackson had completed the Boston and Lowell Railroad in 1835, he felt that his longest day's task was now done, and again became disposed to retire from the active circles of business. But a dark cloud settled down over this venerable man. While building up works for future generations, his property, which he had so hardly earned, passed from his hands. "Speculation" had made him, for the third time in his life, a poor man. But his noble mind was not to be distracted even now. With a dignified composure which would have done honor to Socrates, he met his reverses like a philosopher. He at once retrenched his expenses, which had previously been enormous and princely; resumed his harness with a cheerful spirit, and again went forth to the stern conflict of life. Under circumstances like these, ordinary life becomes a poem, and daily labor a triumph of heroism.

Mr. Boott, as we have already seen, died in 1837; and in his death Lowell lost one of her best and most meritorious men. As soon as it was remembered that Mr. Boott was no longer at the head of the Locks and Canals Company, their stock seriously depreciated in value. The death of Mr. Boott had created a vacancy which only one man living could fill; and that man was Mr. Jackson. He accepted the agentship with the princely salary of ten thousand dollars a year. His whole life had been one long school-term, eminently fitting him for this responsible post. How well he filled it, will be known by the fact, that the stock of the company, when the reorganization in 1845 occurred, commanded sixteen hundred dollars a share, and that the same stock, after the death of Mr. Boott, commanded less than seven hundred dollars a share.

Before he closed his connection with the Locks and Canals Company, Mr. Jackson accepted the post of agent and treasurer of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company at Somersworth—a

WARREN'S

IMPROVED FIRE AND WATER PROOF

FELT AND

COMPOSITION ROOFS.

Materials Manufactured by the New England Roofing Company, Boston.

Your attention is respectfully called to this valuable improvement in the method of roofing. It has been fully tested under every variety of circumstances; and is safely recommended, as combining advantages which can be claimed for no other roof.

During the past two years these roofs have established for themselves, in New England and the Canadas, a reputation second to none. They have been much longer in use in the Middle and Western States, and testimonials from various parts of the Union admit their superiority over all others.

They have been used upon dwelling houses of the first class, warehouses, railroad depots, freight and car houses, manufactories and bridges, and have been pronounced by architects, builders, and others, who have a knowledge of their merits, to be of great durability, and to be possessed of fire and water resisting properties, to an extent beyond that of any roof now in use.

These roofs require an inclination of only one inch to the foot. They can be used for a promenade, and for drying purposes, and are made available in case of *fire* to adjoining buildings.

The materials of which these roofs are composed are not affected by changes of temperature.

They will not expand and contract with heat and cold, like roofs of tin and iron.

The cost is much less than that of any fire proof roof now in use.

These roofs are not affected by the jar of machinery.

In case of injury, no roof is so easily or quickly repaired.

Orders for roofing will receive prompt attention, by addressing

ABNER KITTREDGE,

No. 22 Middle Street, Lowell.

NUDD'S CEMENT,

For Mending Leaks in Boats, Roofs of Buildings, &c.

PAINTS, OIL AND WINDOW GLASS AT RETAIL.

DOOR PLATES PAINTED.

HOUSE, SIGN, AND FANCY PAINTING AND GLAZING.

TAR, ROSIN, AND PITCH FOR SALE.

PAPER HANGINGS, &C.

ABNER KITTREDGE,

No. 22 Middle Street, Lowell.

corporation which had encountered so many reverses, that a man of Mr. Jackson's stamp was absolutely necessary to their final success. He put their affairs in such admirable condition, that his share of their profits amounted to about twelve thousand dollars a year. This was in addition to the salary of ten thousand dollars a year, paid him by the Locks and Canals Company. During a portion of the time he received other salaries besides. His aggregate income was truly enormous ;—he was soon restored to competence ;—but when we consider the extraordinary character of the man, and the *prestige* of success which attended him in all his undertakings, we shall find that he was actually the cheapest man that could be hired. No such salaries are now paid ; no such men are to be found ; and, indeed, none are in demand.

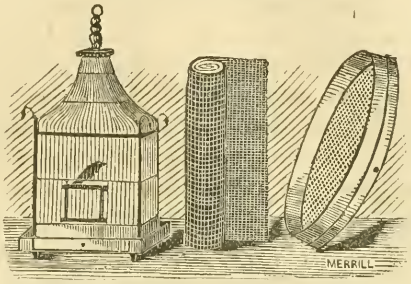
This remarkable man died at Beverly in September, 1847. It was not known in Boston even that he had been sick, until the news of his death fell, like the tones of a "fire-bell in the night," upon the unwilling ears of a community, every member of which regarded his death as a personal bereavement. Had Mont Blanc suddenly sunk to the level of the sea, the vacuum created among the Alps, could scarcely have been greater than that caused among manufacturers by the death of Jackson. He had towered above them "like a Colossus ;" and

"None but himself could be his parallel."

His abilities fitted him for the highest theatre of human action. He could have governed the vastest empire with unsurpassed splendor, had Providence called him to a throne. If not a "mute, inglorious Milton," then certainly a "Cromwell, guiltless of his country's blood," lies buried in the tomb of Jackson. To unlimited grasp of mind, he united the capacity to master the most complicated details, together with spotless integrity, unconquerable self reliance, "honor enlightened by religion and guarded by conscience," independence in all his own opinions, and a catholic liberality towards the views of his opponents. The man never lived that more richly deserved to be sculptured in marble, or depicted upon canvas, delineated by an orator, or eulogized by a poet.

H. A. HILDRETH,

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN



WIRE CLOTHS & NETTING,

BIRD CAGES,

Foundry Riddles, Rocking Coal Sifters, Sand and Coal Screens, Corn Parchers, Rat and Mouse Traps, Steak Broilers, Meal Sieves, Bird Nests, Squirrel Cages, Pie Forks, Wire Skimmers, Egg Beaters, Canary, Hemp, Rape and Maw Seed, Cuttle Fish Bone.

Copper Foil Ornamental Window Shades,
PAINTED TO ANY DESIGN.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WIRE WORK
MADE TO ORDER.

Also, constantly on hand a full assortment of IRON WIRE, for Machinery and other purposes, of the best quality and at prices that will defy competition.

NESMITH'S BUILDING, JOHN ST.

Hon. Luther Lawrence.

The successor of Dr. Bartlett, in the mayorship, was Hon. Luther Lawrence, a brother to Abbott, Amos, William and Samuel Lawrence. He was born in Groton, the home of the Lawrence family, in 1778; and his father, Samuel, as is well known, participated bravely in the war of the Revolution. He was educated in the public schools of Groton; and graduated at Harvard in 1801. He studied law with Hon. Timothy Bigelow, whose sister he afterwards married. He commenced practice in Groton, and soon gathered around him a host of valuable clients. He repeatedly represented his native town in the Legislature, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1821 and 1822. At the earnest solicitation of his brothers, who had largely invested in the mills here, he removed to Lowell in 1831.

He filled the mayorship to the general satisfaction of his constituents, and was reëlected to that office in the following year. But he hardly lived to begin his second term. On the seventeenth day of April, 1839, while making observations in one of the Middlesex Mills, he made a mis-step, and fell a distance of seventeen feet into the wheel-pit,—his head striking upon the wheel at the bottom. His skull was so badly fractured, that he died within thirty minutes.

This shocking catastrophe filled the whole community with mourning; and preparations were made for a grand public funeral; but this, the family of Mr. Lawrence modestly declined. Appropriate resolutions were passed in the City Council, bearing testimony to his high-minded and honorable character,—his judicious administration of the city government,—his lively interest in the various public institutions with which he had been connected,—his unselfishness and liberality,—his efforts to promote the moral and religious interests of the place,—his amenity of behavior, and kindliness of feeling for all around him.

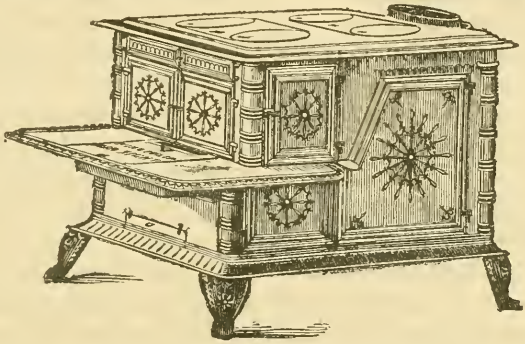
PAGE & BECK,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

COOK, PARLOR,

-AND-

OFFICE STOVES,



Portable and Brick Hot Air Furnaces, and Cooking Ranges,

SHEET IRON AND JAPANNED WARE.

Also on hand a good assortment of

BRITANNIA AND GLASS WARE,

KNIVES AND FORKS,

SPOONS, TEA TRAYS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WARE, MADE AND REPAIRED AT SHORT NOTICE; AND PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ALL KINDS OF

GUTTER WORK AND ROOFING.

PUMPS FOR SALE AND SET TO ORDER.

Nos. 265 and 267 Merrimack Street,

LOWELL.

J. Y. PAGE. S. BECK.

Hon. Abbott Lawrence.

Although the Lawrences have been identified with the interests of Lowell ever since 1821, only two of the brothers—Luther and Samuel—ever personally resided here. Yet Lowell has a strong local interest in them all. Since the tragic death of Luther, two of his brothers—Abbott and Amos—have followed him to the eternal world. Samuel is still living; and the admirable Diary of Amos, recently published, renders any notice of him here wholly superfluous. Amos will go down to posterity as the self-constituted Grand-Almoner of America. His vast acquisitions were only so much money put into his hands for purposes of beneficence and charity. But it is to Abbott chiefly that this family owes its historical position.

Abbott Lawrence was born in 1792, and educated in the public schools of his native town of Groton. He was always studious of standard books, and assiduous in business,—never dissipating his time in fashionable circles for the retail of gossip, and always prepared to take advantage of those chances which fortune now and then opens to every aspiring young man. He was first engaged with his brothers, in Boston, in the importing business; and in 1821–'22 engaged with others in the establishment of manufactures at Lowell. He rendered signal service in building up the cotton manufacture in America on an enduring basis, and gave his name to the rising city next below Lowell on the line of the Merrimac.

He was not by profession a statesman. But he was a prominent candidate for the Whig nomination for Vice President in 1848, and narrowly escaped the position which, on the death of Taylor, made Mr. Fillmore President of the United States. He was offered, and declined, the Secretaryship of the Navy; but accepted the post of Minister to England, and honored both himself and his country by the manner in which he discharged the duties of that highest diplomatic office that can be held by an

DAGUERREOTYPE AND AMBROTYPE GALLERY,

No. 88 MERRIMACK STREET,

UP ONE FLIGHT OF STAIRS,

These rooms are pleasantly located, easy of access, handsomely furnished, and well ventilated. *The Sky-Light is one of the largest, and without doubt, the best in the city.* The proprietor, one of the oldest and most successful operators in the city, attends pernonally to the making of each picture, and

Nothing but First Class Work

is ever allowed to be taken from the room. Citizens and strangers visiting the city are invited to call and examine.

M. BAILEY,

88 MERRIMACK STREET.

E. D. SARGENT,

FRESH FISH AND FRUIT STORE,

FIRST DOOR NORTH OF CANAL BLOCK,

CENTRAL STREET,

Where may be found on hand the different kinds of Fresh and Salt Fish, MACKEREL, HALIBUT, COD, HADDOCK, &c. Also FRUIT and BERRIES, in their season, cheap for cash.

Lowell, July, 1856.

CITY BILL POSTER & DISTRIBUTOR.

J. A. METCALF

Begs leave to inform the citizens of Lowell, and the public generally, that since he has become THE Bill Poster and Distributor, it has become one of the INSTITUTIONS. He wishes to say to all concerned that he may be found at

No. 27 CENTRAL STREET, UP STAIRS,

where he will be happy to serve his friends and the public generally in a prompt and efficient manner.

Lowell, July, 1856.

American. In politics, he was an inflexible Henry Clay Whig. It was to his influence—partly secret, partly open—that Daniel Webster attributed the failure of his own repeated plans for procuring the Whig nomination for the Presidency. Mr. Lawrence was the chief mover in the famous Faneuil Hall Convention which, in 1842, nominated Mr. Clay for President,—notwithstanding Caleb Cushing had declared Mr. Webster to be "first, last and forever the choice of Massachusetts" for that office. It was this event which extorted from the sage of Marshfield the well-known question—"Where shall *I* go?" Mr. Lawrence exerted a controlling influence over the councils of the late Whig party, when that party held undisputed sway, and directed the whole thunder of the State; but his advice was frequently asked, and always freely given, to both parties, on the questions of the currency and the tariff.

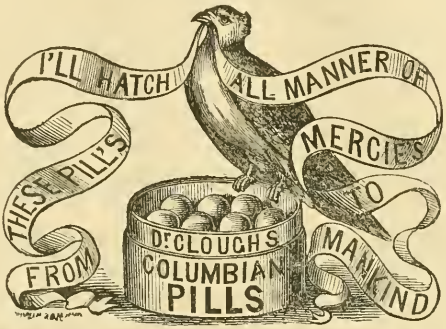
Nor was Mr. Lawrence a soldier,—though in the hour of danger he shouldered the musket, and offered for his country all he then had to give—his life! He was merely a merchant, a manufacturer, a buyer of other men's wares, a barterer of the fruits of his own industry; and his grand and brilliantly successful life proves,—if proof were wanting,—that a calling which is supposed to awaken the smallest and meanest feelings of human nature, and in which avarice and fraud are often pronounced necessary to success, may be so pursued as to develop and ripen the loftiest instincts and the noblest impulses of which humanity can boast.

He was one of the pillars of the old Bay State;—less prominent, and less ornamental, perhaps, than some others,—but yielding to none in massive solidity and practical usefulness. His splendid hospitality attracted to Boston the *elite* of this country and of foreign lands. Yet, moving now at the head of the most refined circles of society, he never betrayed snobishness towards even the humblest of his race. The beardless *beaux*, the simpering *belles*, the animated clothes-horses, who move at the head of the social system of the *soi disant* fashionable world at large, found little encouragement to become his guests.

Descended from the best Puritan stock, he possessed all the grand qualities of the Cromwellian age, softened somewhat by time,

SEVEN GOOD REASONS!

USE DR. CLOUGH'S



Columbian Pills

If you are Sick or Complaining.

1st, Because *their faithful use* cures diseases of the Head, Stomach, Liver, Lungs, Nerves, Bowels, Blood, Skin, and Mind, for less cost of money and loss of time than any other medicine ever discovered.

2d, Because there is no mineral substance in their composition, to seize hold of the solids of the body, and remain as a corroding and eating poison. They are unlike any other Pills.

3d, Because they are thoroughly tested, and are known to be what they are represented. "Just what the sick and complaining need." And their use always does good, leaving the Stomach and Bowels healthy and regular.

4th, Because they are all powerful used in large doses, in cases of *alarming and sudden sickness*,—while in small doses, they are safe to use every day in the year,—and a wonderful remedy for Dyspepsia and Costiveness.

5th, Because they are good in almost every disease for Men, Women, and Children—suitable for all climates, and all seasons of the year, cleansing and purifying the system, neutralizing and carrying off all poisonous and worn out matter, and giving life, health, and beauty to the "human form divine."

6th, Because, as a Family Medicine, they are deservedly popular,—never interfering with the prescription or treatment of your family physician, but just what he would give nine out of ten cases; and for persons traveling they are indispensable, especially in new countries and subject to bilious diseases.

7th, Because, for females, in cases of obstruction, suppression, irregular or painful menstruation, or in case of debility and ill health, or in case of pregnancy and its thousand pains, "A friend in need is a friend indeed."

DR. CLOUGH'S COLUMBIAN PILLS

are prepared by Wm. Renne, Pittsfield, Mass. Retail price, 25 cents per box, and are not commissioned, but sold for cash. Sent to any part of the country by mail or express, with directions for use in English, French, German and Spanish languages. Sold by Druggists and Merchants generally.

JOSEPH R. HAYES,

NO. 12 CENTRAL STREET, · · · LOWELL,

Wholesale and Retail Agent.

and liberalized by culture. He died in August, 1855; and as a private individual, as a merchant, as a public man, he has left behind him a reputation, which has rarely been equalled, and scarce ever surpassed.

The Museum.

The population of Lowell, until 1840, sustained a very fluctuating character. Few came here to live; most of those who came, intended only to wait until they could lay by a small surplus from their earnings, and then return to rural pursuits. But a favorable change in this respect now announced itself in the erection of numerous private residences, some of them distinguished for architectural beauty, and many of them of most ample dimensions.

Two noble public commons, those lungs of the city, were laid out. The South Common covers nearly twenty acres of land; and the North Common is about half that extent. It is to be regretted that our city fathers who accomplished so much, did not accomplish one thing more;—that they did not secure wider public streets, margined with broad spreading shade-trees, like the elm-lined avenues of New Haven. The High School was established during the same year, making the educational system of the city complete.

But the chief event of 1840 was the establishment of the Museum. Owing to what Mr. Case, in his newspaper sketch of Lowell, calls "a firm conviction" in the community, "that modern theatres, with their miserable accompaniments, are of a degrading and immoral tendency," all the attempts heretofore made for the establishment of a theatre or museum, had failed. The Museum was first started in the fourth story of Wyman's Exchange, by Mr. Moses Kimball, now of the Boston Museum. The first collection of curiosities was procured from Greenwood's old New England Museum in Boston. But the business did not pay.

DR. HARMON,

EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL EXPOSITOR;

OFFICE:

29 KIRK STREET, - - Lowell, Mass.

THE MEDICAL EXPOSITOR

Is Published Monthly, at Fifty Cents per Year.

It will be found a valuable publication to avoid medical imposition.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE SOLICITED AT THE EDITOR'S OFFICE.

DR. H. would not have it misunderstood that he devotes particular attention to the examination and treatment of all complaints to which females are liable. Those who would avoid the too often fatal consequences of neglect or delay in availing themselves of proper medical advice, are respectfully invited to a seasonable consultation with him. He trusts he will be excused for suggesting here that every female, whatever her station in society, or her scruples in regard to the proper reservations of her sex, should nevertheless reflect that no bodily ailment is in itself so delicate as to form any reasonable or justifiable excuse for neglecting to disclose the nature of her sufferings to a competent physician. The claims of health naturally have precedence to all other temporal considerations, and every suffering female who will but do herself justice, may readily be convinced that her paramount claims can, not only be appreciated, but successfully answered by that physician who receives and DESERVES her confidence; and at the same time, his services may be rendered in such a manner as will neither offend her moral feelings nor violate the laws of that native modesty for which her sex is valued and loved. Taking this view of the subject, he trusts that no intelligent lady will allow herself long to suffer from any ill which, if neglected, may not only shorten the pleasures of her own useful life, but may cause her to entail suffering and debility on those whom she may love even better than herself.

It is but just to remark that DR. HARMON is the only practitioner in this city professing to give *special* attention to the treatment of female complaints, who is considered competent for this important and very often difficult branch of medical practice.

His Office is at No. 29 Kirk Street, where he has excellent accommodations for all who would consult him, without interruption.

N. B. Rooms and nursing provided for those patients who may wish for such accommodations.

In 1845, Mr. N. F. Gates purchased the Museum of Mr. Kimball; and the removal by him, in 1846, of the Museum into the building formerly owned by the First Freewill Baptist Church, provoked "strong indignation in Zion." The church was at once fitted up for dramatic entertainments; but so great was the opposition to it, that in 1847 the City Council refused to license any more exhibitions of this kind.

A petition, signed by twenty-two hundred legal voters, was hereupon presented to the City Council, praying for a renewal of the license. A prolix debate on the moral tendency of the drama now ensued in the City Council,—not unlike the debate of the four Indian chiefs in the case of the brass image which the Apostle Eliot took from the idolatrous squaw. Hon. Thomas Hopkinson appeared in behalf of the petitioners; while Rev. Messrs. Thurston and True argued against the drama "on Bible grounds." The debate ended by the granting of the license as desired. The Museum was incorporated in 1850, with a capital of sixty thousand dollars; but it was shortly afterwards destroyed by fire. Between 1845 and 1851, it flourished; but after 1851, it passed through various hands, and rapidly declined. In 1853, it was again burned. It was, however, subsequently reopened, and carried on till the thirtieth day of January, 1856, when not a vestige escaped the third attack of the devouring flames. During the period of its prosperity, it found employ for some thirty persons, and its salaries averaged over three hundred dollars per week. Some of the best plays of the ablest dramatists were successfully introduced. The stock-companies were superior to those of most country theatres;—and such "bright particular stars," in the Thespian firmament, as Miss Charlotte Cushman, Mrs. G. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wallack, Mr. J. B. Booth, Mr. C. D. Pitt, Mr. G. Vanderhoff, and Mrs. A. C. Mowatt, appeared upon its boards, and played, week after week, to crowded houses of applauding patrons.

DR. M. E. THOMPSON,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

ROOTS, HERBS, BARKS,

Pressed Herbs, Pure Medicinal Extracts, Concentrated Medicines, Thomsonian and Eclectic Preparations, Pure Elderberry Juice and Wine;

all of the very best quality, at wholesale or retail, Agent for all the popular Patent Medicines of the day. Proprietor of

The Liver and Humor Pills;

Dr. Thompson's Eye Salve, Dr. Thompson's Canker Powder and Croup Syrup.

268 Merrrimack Street, { OPPOSITE TILDEN STREET. }

LOWELL, MASS.

EDWARD JENKINSON'S
SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON
AMERICAN HOUSE BLOCK, CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL.

All persons requiring the service of a Barber will find it to their advantage to call at his establishment. Especial attention given to Cutting Ladies' and Children's Hair. Always kept here, an assortment of Hair Dyes, Perfumeries, &c. Also, Jenkinson's Celebrated Hair Tonic, to remove dandruff and promote the growth of the Hair.

182
MERRIMACK STREET, Adjoining Merrimack House.

VERMONT AND BOSTON TELEGRAPH OFFICE,

For all parts of the United States and Canadas.

ALSO, THROUGH TICKETS FOR ALL PARTS OF THE EAST AND WESTERN COUNTRIES, BY THE MOST RELIABLE ROUTES.

Hacks furnished at all times of the Day or Evening.

C. K. LEWIS, *Agent.*

Lowell, July, 1856.

The Mayors of Lowell.

On the death of Hon. Luther Lawrence in 1839, Dr. Elisha Huntington was elected to the Mayorship, and reëlected in 1840 and 1841. To save the necessity of referring to this subject again, we will here relate the remaining history of our municipal administrations. Hon. Nathaniel Wright was elected Mayor in 1842, and reëlected in 1843. Dr. Huntington again filled the office during 1844 and 1845. Hon. Jefferson Bancroft was elected Mayor in 1846, and reëlected in 1847 and 1848. In 1849 and 1850, Hon. J. B. French was Mayor, and was succeeded in that office in 1851 by Hon. J. H. B. Ayer. Dr. Huntington again filled the office in 1852; Hon. Sewall G. Mack in 1853 and 1854; Dr. Ambrose Lawrence in 1855; and Dr. Huntington again in 1856, the current year.

All these gentlemen are still living in the community over which they have in turn presided;—and long may it be, ere the life of another deceased mayor will have occasion to be written! Our mayors have been solid but not brilliant men,—honestly, judiciously and quietly discharging their magisterial functions, but making little display, and employing no trumpeters to proclaim abroad their fame. No charge of corruption, peculation, or official misconduct, has ever been seriously alleged against any of them. Once or twice, disturbances have occurred, and the riot act has been read; but, otherwise, no striking events have transpired in connection with our municipal administrations. The philosophic Frenchman, who said, "Happy are the people whose annals are barren," might here find a congenial paradise.

Until 1841, there had been no substantial bridge over Concord River, connecting Church and Andover streets. The first structure was a floating-bridge for foot-passers. The next was a bridge set upon spiles. But, in the year above named, the double-arch stone bridge, (still standing,) was constructed. One of the



BYROM'S COUGH SIRUP!

FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Tickling in the Throat, all Bronchial Affections, and the Relief of Consumptive Patients, and to guard those persons predisposed to Pulmonary Affections from future and more frequent attacks.

Never neglect a common cold; for you are well aware (or at least you should be,) that frequent and unheeded colds are only the forerunners of that fell destroyer of mankind—

CONSUMPTION.

The public may rest assured that there is at least one medicine afforded to them that is no humbug, and no catch-penny, but contains all the soothing and healing properties that a remedy intended for the relief of mankind should, and really does, possess. It is put in large size bottles, and sold at the

Low Price of Fifty Cents.

BYROM'S CATHARTIC PILLS

ARE PURELY VEGETABLE.

They operate without nausea, or sickness of the stomach, or griping,—they promote the healthy secretions of the stomach, liver and intestines; removing bilious and morbid accumulations of matter from the bowels, and are the best known remedy for the cure of *Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Disease of the Bowels, Pain in the Stomach, Side, Shoulders, &c., Determination of Blood to the Head, Costiveness, Headache, &c., &c.*

The necessity of such a medicine as these Pills has long been felt in our community. Leave off your nostrums and try the virtue of these Pills.

☞For sale by the Apothecaries generally. Principal Depot, No. 61 Market Street, Lowell, Mass.

GEORGE MOLLOY, AGENT.

arches of this bridge was deformed; and a caving-in of the whole structure was daily apprehended, until, at length, "hope deferred" made the hearts of the expectants sick.

Death of Harrison.

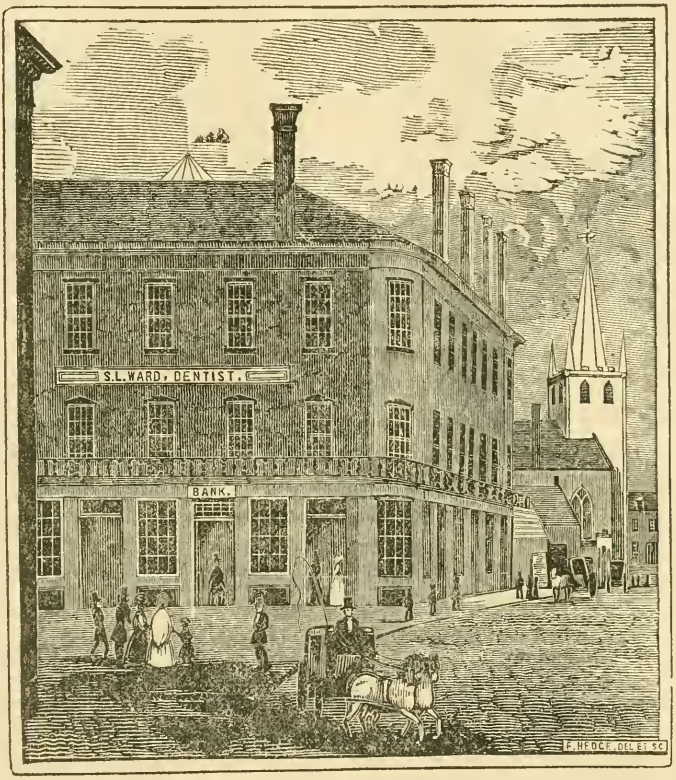
On the seventh day of April, 1841,- all the bells in the city were draped in mourning, and tolled an hour, from twelve o'clock till one, in observance of the death of President Harrison. On Friday, the 14th of May,—that day having been designated by the new President as a National Fast-day,—all business was suspended, and the obsequies of the diseased President appropriately solemnized. Many buildings, both public and private, were draped in sable. A long procession moved through the principal streets, composed of citizens, without distinction of party, in funeral garb. In the absence, through illness, of Hon. Caleb Cushing, who had been expected to pronounce the eulogy,—Rev. Dr. Blanchard delivered an extemporaneous oration on the mournful topic of the day; and the thanks of the City Council were presented to him, by a resolution, in which the eulogy is mentioned as a most able, interesting and eloquent performance. A solemn torch-light procession in the evening, closed the ceremonies of this last National Fast-Day.

Independence-Day was appropriately observed, this year, under the auspices of the City Government; and Hon. John C. Park delivered the oration.

The Cemetery.

The Lowell Cemetery was established in 1841. For this "garden of graves,"—covering about forty-five acres,—we are indebt-

DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.



S. L. & W. G. WARD,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

5 & 6 SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,

(OVER LOWELL AND RAILROAD BANKS,)

LOWELL, MASS.

ed to the public spirit of Oliver M. Whipple, Esquire, and a few other citizens of this place. It is situated on the east bank of Concord River, one mile from the centre of the city. The topographical survey was made under the direction of Mr. George P. Worcester. The grounds are laid out after the French style, combining therewith somewhat of the English mode of landscape gardening. Long serpentine avennes, shaded by forest trees, intersect this sacred enclosure. In the Central part of the Cemetery, in a group of young pines, stands a neat little Gothic chapel. This is in imitation of Pere la Chaise and other celebrated burial places in Europe. The waving plumes of these young pines, are in excellent keeping with the sacred purposes of the place. Nothing certainly could be more appropriate, than these

> "Green and rolling forest tops,
> And glens, and streams, that with their bordering thickets,
> Strive to hide their windings."

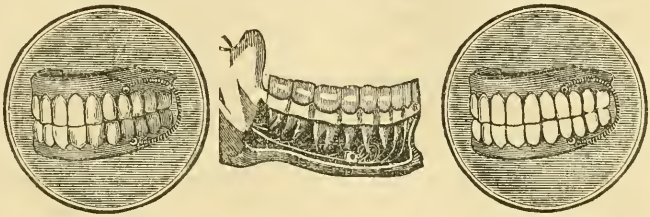
This place was solemnly consecrated on Sunday, June 20th, 1841, when Rev. Dr. Miles offered the consecrating prayer, and Rev. Dr. Blanchard delivered an address, which, for "its appropriate extent of subjects, richness of thought, and felicity of expression," is said to have been rarely equalled on any similar occasion.

In 1842, James O. Patterson erected the well-known "Patterson Mill," at Wamesit Falls, and employed it in the manufacture of carpets. Mr. Patterson becoming bankrupt in 1847, this mill was purchased by the Middlesex Company; and until 1852 Mr. James Siner carried it on as a carpet mill. It soon afterwards passed into the hands of the Lowell Power-Loom Harness Company, its present occupants.

President Tyler's Visit.

On the 19th of June, 1843, John Tyler, then President of the United States, made a public visit to Lowell, accompanied by

S. L. & W. G. WARD,
DENTISTS,
(Office, Nos. 5 and 6 Savings Bank Building, Lowell,)



Having extended their arrangements to meet all orders in the line of their profession, would respectfully announce to their patrons, and all in want of Dental Operations, that they are now prepared to furnish ARTIFICIAL TEETH, on Gold and Silver Plate, in a style of finish, unsurpassed.

GUTTA PERCHA USED WHEN DESIRED.

Their assortment of Teeth, embracing every variety of shade, form, &c., is unrivalled.

In making, and properly adapting, full or parts of sets, in an endless variety of cases, in their past extensive practise, including many so difficult as to be pronounced by others "impossible to fit," they have been eminently successful, and fully met the expectations of their patrons.

Special attention given to every operation for the BEAUTY and PRESERVATION of the Natural Teeth.

Teeth filled with GOLD and other approved material.

Persons having *defective Teeth*, and who are at the same time suffering from *impaired health*, should not fail to consult an experienced Dentist.

The intimate connection between the state of the teeth and the general health is such as to warrant calling attention to the subject,—a decided improvement often resulting from the removal of extensively decayed teeth, and the substitution of those which better serve the purpose of mastication.

Their mode of EXTRACTING Teeth, *with Instruments for each Tooth*, in strict reference to their *anatomical construction*, with ease and safety, and the least possible pain to the patient, gives universal satisfaction.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

DENTISTRY.—S. L. Ward, Dentist, Bank Building, Shattuck Street, has a suit of rooms that for neatness of furnish, comfort, and adaptation to professional business, must bear the palm. His rooms consist of a large and elegant reception or drawing-room, a large andcommodious laboratory, and between these two, a neat and comfortable little operating room. By persevering industry and a laudable determination to excel in his profession, Dr. Ward has secured an extensive and steadily increasing patronage. His good dental work is his best voucher.—[Lowell Courier, May 25, 1852.

DENTISTRY.—The art of dentistry is reaching a high state of perfection, such that we might say that artificial teeth are preferable to the real molars. We saw, the other evening, an upper jaw, made and fitted to the mouth of a lady, by S. L. Ward, dentist, which, for the nicety of fit, we have never seen equalled. The set was fastened to the roof of the mouth by the principle of atmospheric pressure, and so tenaciously did it cling to its place, we could not, with all the strength we could exert with one hand, detach it. This triumph of Dr. W. deserves an honorable mention. The Doctor's office is in the Bank Building, Shattuck Street, and we cordially recommend him to the attention of those in want of anything in the dental art.—[Lowell Daily News, Feb. 14, 1852.

Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Hon. Isaac Hill, John Tyler, Junior, and other public personages. The boys and girls of the High School, with their teachers,—together with the military companies, and a cavalcade of the citizens,—formed his escort; and the usual public greetings took place. Before leaving Lowell, the President and suite visited the works of the Middlesex, Lowell, Boott, and Merrimac manufacturing companies; and expressed much gratification with the novel and marvellous scenes exhibited to them.

It was in 1843 that Mr. James C. Ayer commenced the manufacture of "Cherry Pectoral" in Lowell. This business, together with the manufacture of "Cathartic Pills," has now become the largest individual interest in this city. It finds employ for about one hundred and fifty persons. One and a half million bottles, or sixty million doses, of this "Pectoral,"—and two and a half million boxes, or fifteen million doses, of these "Pills,"—are here annually manufactured and sold. One hundred and sixty tons of paper, a vast number of boxes and bottles, and a great quantity of the material ingredients of these medicines, are annually consumed at this establishment, (situated on Jackson street,) the receipts of which considerably exceed half a million of dollars per annum. Messrs. Ayer & Co.'s laboratory furnishes medicine sufficient for three doses apiece, per year, for every inhabitant of the United States.

Anecdote of Webster.

At the October Term of the Court of Common Pleas, held in Lowell, in 1845, the famous case of the Commonwealth *versus* Wyman was tried. Several of the most distinguished lawyers of the American Bar,—among others, the late lamented Daniel Webster,—were retained as counsel. An incident occurred in the course of the trial, which well deserves a place in this history, from its connection with that great man,—being particularly

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

The sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedently upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the everyday complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief, were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

Agents will furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use, and certificates of their cures of the following complaints;—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Incipient Consumption,

and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country on this continent without some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons. Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the CHERRY PECTORAL saves more lives by the consumptions it prevents than those t cures.

All know the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they know too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than assure them it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.,

And Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

illustrative of the tenacity with which he adhered to whatever position he might assume.

While engaged in some "by-play" with another eminent lawyer, still living, Mr. Webster wrote upon a slip of paper the fol-



THE USURPING EMPEROR OF CHINA.—[SEE OPPOSITE PAGE.]

lowing couplet from Pope, and then handed the slip to his "learned brother:"—

"Lo! where Mœotis sleeps, and *softly* flows,
The freezing Tanais through a waste of snows."

We publish, as a great curiosity, the following characteristic letter, received by our friend, Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., from the "Rebel Chief," or usurping Emperor of China, in acknowledgment for quantities of his CHERRY PECTORAL and CATHARTIC PILLS, the Dr. sent him as a present:

To DOCTOR AYER in America,

The great curing Barbarian of the outside country.

Your present of sweet curing seeds *(Pills)* and fragrant curing drops *(Pectoral)* of the Cherry smell, has been brought to Hug-seu-Tsene—the mighty Emperor (Kwangto) of the terrible, stout Ming Dynasty, by grace of Heaven restored after an interval of ages,—Prince of peace (Ta-Ping-Wang) of China—the central flowry land. He directed his powerful Mandarins to give them to the sick according to what the Interpreters read from your printed papers *(directions.)* Be profoundly happy, O wise Barbarian! for I, Yang-seu-Tsing, say it. Your curing seeds and sweet curing drops were given to the sick in His army of the Winged-Sword, and have made them well. Be profoundly happy while you live, for this is known to the Mighty Emperor of China, who approves your skill and permits you to send more of your curing Medicines for his fierce armies of myriads of men.

They may be given to Chiang-Lin, chief Mandarin of the Red Button at Shanghai, who will repay you with Tea, or Silk, or Gold.

The high Mandarins of China have heard of your great knowledge, surpassing all other foreigners, even aspiring to equal the divine wisdom of our own healing teachers, who make remedies that cure instantly. We are pleased to know you bow in trembling terror before our Mighty Emperor.

Written by YANG-SEU-TSING,

Minister-in-chief of the restored Imperial Ming dynasty, destined by the heavenly wisdom to rule in China.

(Translated by the American Consulate at Hong Kong, China, 3d May, 1855.

His "learned brother" aforesaid at once took exception to the word "softly," which, he said, should read "hardly," and objected to this "rendering" of the poet. Mr. Webster stoutly affirmed that he had quoted the lines as Pope wrote them, and therefore needed no lecture on the duty of the correct citation of authors. A copy of Pope was procured, which settled the question adversely to Mr. Webster. He took up the book,—read the lines deliberately,—sat down,—turned to the fly-leaf of the volume,—and wrote thereon these words:—

"SPURIOUS EDITION OF POPE.—DANIEL WEBSTER."

Events between 1844 and 1846.

IN 1844, the City School Library was instituted, at a cost of thirty-five hundred dollars. The volumes contained in this valuable public library, (which has been enlarged from time to time,) number about ten thousand. This institution is under the care of a Librarian and a Board of Directors chosen by the City Council. Its privileges are open to all.

In the same year, also, dates the establishment of the City Mission, by the South Congregational (Unitarian) Society. This is a fine imitation of the Ministry at large, founded by Rev. Dr. Tuckerman, in Boston. Rev. Horatio Wood has filled this Ministry ever since its establishment; and has made it his special "labor of love," to seek out daily and relieve the temporal and spiritual necessities of the poor, and especially of the indigent young.

In 1845, the Stony Brook Railroad, connecting Lowell with Groton Junction, was incorporated, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars. On the first of July, 1848, this road was opened for travel, largely increasing our facilities for communication with other portions of New England, and with New York.

It was in 1845 that the second reorganization of the Locks and Canals Company took place, when Mr. Jackson realized his vast

VISIT PUTNAM'S BOYS' CLOTHING EMPORIUM,



No. 92 American House Block, Central Street.

plans for the disposition of the mill-powers here. All the water-power of Merrimac River,—estimated at ten thousand horse-power,—had now been disposed of; and a great sale was made at public auction, of all the lands yet remaining in this company's hands. The several manufacturing companies now became the proprietors of all this water-power, under this company's charter. The separate existence of this company was still preserved, with a view to the exercise by its agent of a general superintendence over the use of the water-power by all the companies concerned.

Mr. Jackson was succeeded in the agentship of this company by Mr. James B. Francis, who has here won a reputation for skill in practical hydraulics, second to that of no other man in this country.

The business of building machinery, heretofore carried on by the Locks and Canals Company, was now organized apart by itself, and incorporated in the year of which we are treating, under the name of the Lowell Machine Shop, with a capital (at the present time) of six hundred thousand dollars.

Judge Locke.

In April, 1846, exactly thirteen years from the day of his appointment, Hon. Joseph Locke resigned his office as standing Justice of the Lowell Police Court; and Hon. Nathan Crosby, the present incumbent, was appointed in his place.

Judge Locke continued to reside among us until his death, which occurred November 10th, 1853, at the patriarchal age of eighty-two. He was born in 1771, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1797. His class furnished the bar with several lawyers of more than ordinary calibre, and the pulpit with four clergymen of distinguished usefulness, besides two physicians, and two members of Congress. He was a gentleman of the old school, a very accomplished lawyer,—thoroughly versed in that great body of reason, the gathered wisdom of a thousand years,

H. H. BARNES,

DEALER IN

Ready Made Clothing

—AND—

Furnishing Goods,

5 Canal Block, Central Street.

GENT'S CLOTHING,

For all seasons, well and fashionably made.

BOYS' CLOTHING;

One of the largest assortments to be found in the city, consisting of Over Garments, Frocks, Sacks, Pants and Vests.

BOYS' JACKETS,

Small Suits, Suit Pants, Plain and Emb'd Caps for Children, Boys' Shirts, Collars, Bows, Hdkfs, &c., &c.

RICH FURNISHING GOODS FOR GENTS.

Stocks, Ties, Scarfs, Neckerchiefs; Gloves—Kid, Silk, Linen, Lisle Thread, &c. Hosiery for all seasons; Undershirts and Drawers—Silk, Woollen, Merino, Cotton, &c.; Suspenders, Silk and Linen Pocket Hdkfs. A complete assortment of

GENT'S LINEN,

Warranted to be all the article is represented—Fine Shirts, Common do., Plain Cotton and Fancy Working do. FINE LINEN COLLARS, latest patterns, plain and fancy. Linen and French wove Shirt Bosoms,

FOR FITTING ON SHIRTS.

Fine Shirts Made to Order for those who wish.

Soft Hats, Silk and Cloth Caps, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

the Common Law. This was his speciality,—his forte. He also excelled in special pleading; but beyond this, his range of culture was very circumscribed, as is necessarily the case with the mere lawyer.

He was very popular as a judge. The tenderness of his sensibilities, and the warmth of his sympathies, made it natural for him to temper justice with mercy to the unfortunate criminal, as God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. He was sometimes wholly unmanned, and forced "to play the woman," when called in his official capacity to pronounce the stern sentence of the law; and he frequently wet the judicial bench with compassionating tears.

Appropriate resolutions were passed, on the occasion of his decease, by the Lowell Bar, in which his personal integrity, professional ability, amiable manners, and conventional virtues, were recognized and applauded.

Events of 1846 and 1847.

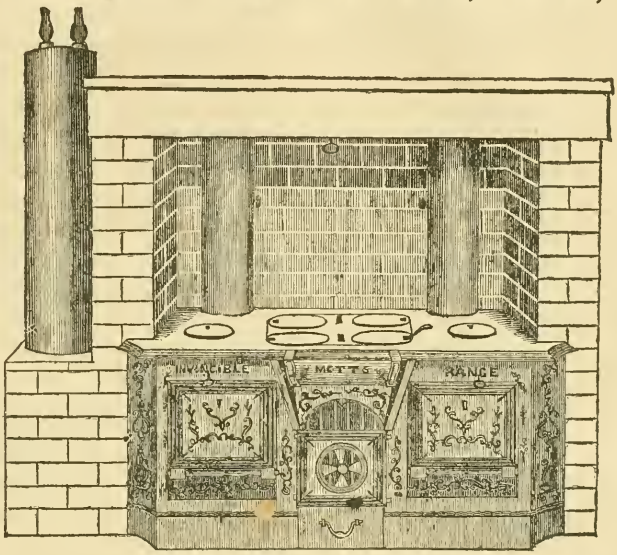
In 1846 our population was twenty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty-seven. The city of Lawrence had just started; and to facilitate intercourse between the two places, the Lowell and Lawrence Railroad was incorporated during this year, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars.

A planing-mill had heretofore been carried on near Middlesex street, by Messrs. Pickering & Brown, and Call & Livingston. Brooks & Co. established their planing-mill in the same vicinity, during this year. The late William Livingston and Sidney Spaulding, Esquire, are the chief architects of this part of Lowell, which has now become the theatre of most of the saw-mills, planing-mills, and lumber business of the city.

In the same year, (1846,) dates the establishment of the mills of O. M. Whipple, Esquire, near the Bleachery, which have been leased by various parties for miscellaneous mechanical purposes, and continue to be so occupied at the present time.

CUSHING & MACK,

NOS. 122 and 125 MARKET STREET, LOWELL,



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE,

HOT AIR FURNACES AND RANGES.

SOLE AGENTS, FOR LOWELL, OF

Mott's Celebrated Invincible Tubular Oven Range.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ORNAMENTAL

IRON RAILING.

C. & M. are ready, at all times, to contract for the IRON WORK (Ornamental or otherwise,) for Public and Private Buildings; and for specimens of their work, would refer to the State Library Room, Boston, and to Store front of No. 164 Washington Street, Boston.

The new bridge over Concord River near the Cemetery was constructed in 1847.

In 1847, the great Northern Canal was completed,—being the greatest work of the kind in the United States. The object of this canal, (and of the subterranean canal under Moody street,) was, to keep constantly a fuller supply of water than could previously be obtained, in the several canals that feed the water into the flumes of the various mills. The canal was constructed by the combined companies, in less than eighteen months, at a cost of five hundred thousand dollars. It was first filled with water on Thanksgiving-Day, in the year last mentioned. James B. Francis, Esquire, the Agent and Chief Engineer of the Locks and Canals Company, was the architect of this stupendous work. Well may he say—

"Exegi monumentum ære perennius."

A great portion of the canal was excavated through the solid rock. Its length is nearly a mile; its breadth a hundred feet; and its depth eighteen feet. Its water-section is exactly fifteen hundred square feet. The banks are lined with a double colonnade of trees, tastefully laid out, with green plats, and beautiful summer promenades. Along these banks,—so attractive, so lovely, so picturesque,—will "future sons and daughters yet unborn," take sentimental walks by moon-light, while tales of love find tender audience, and visions of a matrimonial Elysium dance through their minds.

To augment still further the water-power of Merrimac River, the lakes at the head of Winnipissawkee and Square Rivers, covering about one hundred square miles, were secured,—by which the total water-power of the Merrimac has been increased from ten thousand to fifteen thousand horse-power.

C. P. TALBOT & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

CHEMICALS, DYE WOODS, DRUGS,

AND

MANUFACTURERS' ARTICLES,

CITY MARKET HOUSE,

Market Street, : : : : : Lowell, Mass.

We manufacture to order, at our Chemical Works and Mills, situated at North Billerica, with a never failing water power, enabling us at all seasons to fill our orders promptly, the following list of articles, to which we would call the attention of dealers and manufacturers:—

Barwood,
Brazilwood,
Camwood,
Fustic,
Hypernic,
Limawood,
Logwood,
Peachwood,
Red Sanders,
Redwood,
Sappanwood,
Quer. Cit. Bark,
Lac Dye,
Cream Tartar,
Red Tartar,
Nut Galls,
Tumeric,
Divi Divi,
Argols,
Sperm Oil Soap,
Palm Oil Soap,
Aqua Fortis,
Aqua Ammonia,
Barwood Spirits,
Blue Vitriol,
Ext. Indigo,
Indigo Oil Vitriol,
Iron Liquor,
Muriatic Acid,
Muriate Iron,
do Tin,
Nitric Acid,
Nitrate Iron,
do. Copper,
Plumb Spirits,
Preparing Salts,
Red Liquors,
Redwood Spirits,
Scarlet Spirits,
Tin Crystals,
Yellow Spirits.

We have constantly on hand, in Store, in addition to above:

Alum,
Brimstone,
Bleaching Powders,
Cochineal,
Cudbear,
Copperas,
Cutch,
Flavine,
Glue,
Gambier,
Gum Arabac,
Indigo,
Lace Leather,
Madder,
Oils,
Oil Vitriol,
Potash Bichrome,
Potash Pruss,
Potash,
Pickers,
Picker Leather,
Reeds,
Shuttles,
Sal Soda,
Soda Ash,
Soda Soap,
Sumac,
Sugar Lead,
Twines and Tapes,
Tin,

AND ALL ARTICLES GENERALLY USED BY MANUFACTURERS.

With our increasing facilities and long experience, we do not hesitate saying to dealers and manufacturers, that quality and price shall be satisfactory.

President Polk's Visit.

On the 20th day of June, 1847, President Polk, and his Secretary of State, Hon. James Buchanan, together with other distinguished gentlemen, visited Lowell, and were received by the local authorities at the landing from the cars, near the Bleachery, where the usual congratulations were exchanged. He was escorted through the principal streets, with the usual ceremonies, by the City Guards, the Phalanx, and the Westford Rifle Company. The reception was painfully polite, but distinguished by no enthusiasm. The mills were closed, and all business suspended. The President and his companions visited the Middlesex and Prescott Mills on the following day, and expressed much satisfaction with their visit.

Gen. Cass as a Lecturer.

From the very initiation of the debating-club system of New England, by that Apostle of the Lyceum, the younger Rantoul, lyceum lectures have been in high repute in Lowell. Successive series have been delivered from season to season, under the patronage of the Lowell Institute, the Lyceum, the Mechanics' Association, the Athenæum, the Adelphi, the Mathew Institute, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Lee Street Christian Union, and other similar organizations.

In the winter of 1846–'47, General Cass visited Lowell, and delivered one of the lectures of that season. All who knew the General, knew that, if once tapped, he was the last man in the world to run dry in a single hour. His lecture,—more remarkable for length than for depth,—was full three hours long. To listen to such a discourse,—much more to deliver it,—would be equal to one of the twelve feats of Hercules.

SAMUEL N. WOOD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, AND FEED

OF ALL KINDS,

NO. 43 MARKET STREET,

(Nearly opposite the Market House,)

LOWELL.

S. N. WOOD is receiving constantly from the Suffolk County Flour Mill,

Fresh Ground Flour, Graham Meal,

AND GROATS.

Also on hand, the best brands of

ST. LOUIS, GENESEE, AND OHIO FLOUR,

And warranted to give satisfaction.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

CORN, MEAL, OATS, RYE, BUCKWHEAT, BARLEY, SHORTS, FINE FEED, RICE MEAL, OIL MEAL, MEDLEYS, OAT MEAL, RYE FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, SCREENINGS, &c.

Also on hand, a large supply of

Peruvian, Mexican, and Chilian Guanos,—Lloyd's and DeBurgh's Super Phosphate of Lime,—Gould's Muriate of Lime,—Ground Plaster, &c.,

All of which will be sold at Boston Wholesale Prices.

☞Having a large experience and facilities for doing a large business, I flatter myself that I can deliver Flour and Grain at as low a figure as can be bought in this or any other market.

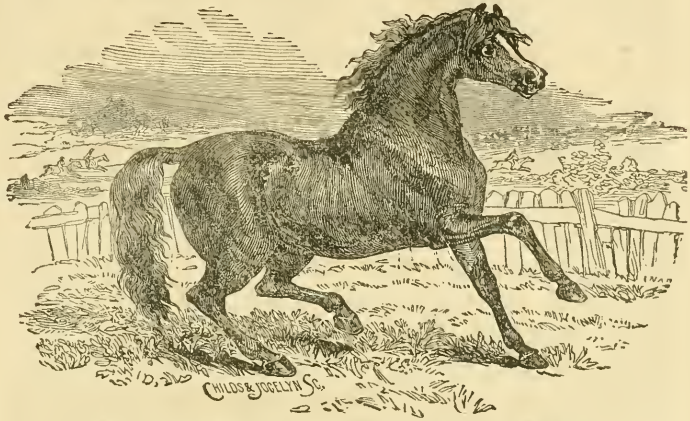
The General commenced at precisely eight o'clock in the evening, and continued till nine, without cessation, interruption, accident or loss of breath. The audience now began to retire. The General, seeing this, made a sudden halt. "Ladies and gentlemen," said he, "I believe you are not in the habit of hearing lectures three hours long!" Great merriment was provoked by this well-timed remark, and a prolonged round of applause followed. The General hastily turned to the last few pages of his prodigious roll of manuscript, and closed by giving only "the conclusion of the matter."

Events between 1848 and 1852.

We have now arrived at a period, the events of which are still too fresh in the recollection of the community, to require more than a glance at each. The Salem and Lowell Railroad was incorporated in 1848, with a capital of four hundred thousand dollars. It was opened for travel, August 1st, 1850. The City Institution for Savings was also incorporated in 1848. Its design was to afford means to employ small sums of money to advantage, to those who desired to save a part of their earnings, but had not yet acquired a sufficient surplus to purchase a share in the banks, or in the public stocks. These little investments are made without that risk of loss, to which private loans are more or less exposed.

On the 20th of February, 1848, at the suggestion of the City Council, all business was suspended, and the bells, draped in black, tolled an hour, from twelve o'clock till one, on the occasion of the death of the venerable John Quincy Adams. More than ordinary observance was made, this year, of Independence-Day. A thousand dollars were appropriated by the City Council, in addition to considerable sums raised by private contribution, to defray the expenses of a splendid display of fire-works, etc. Among the public orations delivered on that day, was one

DR. ROBERT WOOD,
VETERINARY SURGEON,



No. 18 ALDER STREET, LOWELL, MASS.,

Still continues, as for the past fourteen years, to practice successfully all the diseases incidental to that noble animal,

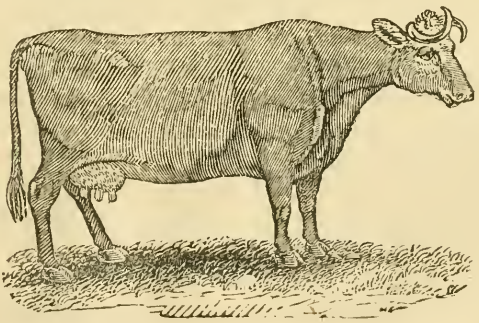
THE HORSE.

Also, the diseases of NEAT CATTLE, and all other domesticated animals.

He has also a SHOEING SHOP ON DUMMER STREET, where all kinds of Shoeing are done by skilful and reliable workmen,—his personal attention being given to all cases of lameness, quarter-cracks, corns, and other troubles requiring peculiar forms of shoes.

☞Orders may be left at the shop, at the stable of D. R. Kimball, near the Merrimack House, or at my residence on Alder Street.

Lowell, August, 1856.



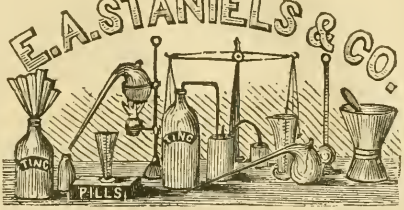
by Dr. Elisha Bartlett, (the first Mayor of Lowell,) who had performed a similar service here as early as 1828.

On the 24th of April, 1849, the City Council, by resolution, invited President Taylor to visit Lowell; but affairs of state prevented a compliance with this invitation; and on the 13th of July, 1850, all business was suspended,—the bells were tolled, and the cannons boomed,—because President Taylor was no more. The large reservoir on Lynde's Hill in Belvidere, was constructed by the Locks and Canals Company, in 1849. Gas was introduced by the Lowell Gas Company, in 1850. In 1851, the bounds of Lowell were considerably extended by the annexation of Centralville.

On the 27th of May, 1851, the City Council, by resolution, invited Hon. Daniel Webster to visit Lowell: but public business prevented a compliance therewith: and on Monday, the 25th day of October, 1852, the streets were draped in symbols of mourning;—business was arrested, and the mills stopped;—while the tolling of bells, and the firing of minute-guns, announced that he who was to have been the guest of Lowell, had now become the guest of the Celestial Host! The spacious new Court House on Gorham street, was erected by the county in 1851, at a cost of about one hundred thousand dollars. This edifice is of brick, and fire-proof throughout. It ranks among the handsomest structures of the kind in the United States. The House of Reformation connected with the City Alms House, was erected in the same year.

Kossuth's Visit.

On the 6th of May, 1852, Governor Kossuth, of the late Republic of Hungary, then on a public tour of triumph through the United States, on the special invitation of the citizens, visited Lowell, and was received with the warmest enthusiasm. He was escorted by the military companies through the principal streets, attended by a procession of some thousands of citizens, amid the



DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,

Corner of Central and Middlesex Streets, Lowell,

Respectfully inform the citizens of Lowell and vicinity that they continue to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines, and all of the most popular Patent and Family Medicines of the day; such as Cordials, Syrups, Bitters, Pills, Plasters, Ointments and Liniments, some of which have long been known for their wonderful cures. Also, all kinds of Fancy Articles, such as Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Portmonies, Cigar Cases, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

Also, COOL SPARKLING SODA drawn with Syrups of the first quality, for flavor and purity, which we offer for sale from one to one hundred gallons, to suit the purchaser.

Also, the greatest assortment of Lubin's Perfumery in this city, besides various other kinds of other qualities.

Supporters and Shoulder Braces of the most approved styles,—and can be applied by Mrs. Staniels,—always giving entire satisfactien.

Also, Palmer's Patent Limbs, which answers nearly as well as the natural one. Trusses of all kinds—and applied. German Leeches always on hand.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the putting up of Physicians' Prescriptions.



Stands unrivalled for the Restoration of the Hair to its original lustre and color, and for giving tone to the skin, and removing all Dandruff or other diseases of the Scalp, thereby preventing its falling off. It is no new article, but is well known by many who have used it to their entire satisfaction—some of them having been nearly bald for many years. Can refer to some of the owners of the best heads of hair in this county or state. We challenge the world for its *equal*.

Made and Sold Wholesale and Retail by

E. A. STANIELS & CO.,

CORNER OF CENTRAL AND MIDDLESEX STREETS,

LOWELL, MASS.

N. B.—All orders strictly attended to.

ringing of bells, the music of bands, the thunder of cannon, and the loudest transports of delirious joy. He visited several of the mills, and the new canal. On the evening of the same day, in St. Paul's Church, he received an address of welcome from the Mayor, (Huntington,) and delivered a lengthy speech, characterized by what Mr. Choate terms "the sweetest, most melting, most awful tones, that man may ever utter, or may ever hear,—the eloquence of an expiring nation!"

Fifteen hundred dollars were appropriated by the City Council in 1852, in addition to considerable sums raised by private subscription, to defray the expenses of an extraordinary celebration of Independence-Day. Rev. Joseph Towne, of Lowell, (now of Bridgeport, Connecticut,) delivered an able and eloquent oration. The Governor (Boutwell) of the Commonwealth, and other distinguished gentlemen, were present as guests.

The New Depot, and the Jail.

The new depot at the corner of Merrimac and Dutton streets, was erected in 1852–'53, jointly by the City and the Boston and Lowell Railroad Company. Two spacious halls were fitted up in the upper stories of this edifice: one named Jackson Hall, in honor of Mr. P. T. Jackson; the other named Huntington Hall, in honor of the Mayor, Dr. E. Huntington.

There now only remains to be noticed the new jail on Thorndike street,—constructed according to the design of James H. Rand, Esquire. The architectural style of this edifice is semi-Gothic, differing in many respects from any other structure of the kind. The main body of the building is one hundred and twenty-three feet in length; and the width is ninety feet in front, and fifty-four feet in the rear. The entire frontage, including the wings, is one hundred and eighty-eight feet. It is four stories high, with an octagon tower at each of the front corners of the main body of the edifice. The male and female prisoners are to be kept entirely separate,—not being within sight or hearing of

BROOKS & ELLIOTT'S

QUADRILLE BAND

IS PREPARED TO FURNISH

Music for Balls, Private Parties, Assemblies, Pic-Nics, &c.

Applications may be made to

WILLIAM O. BROOKS, Leader of Lowell Cornet Band, at 27 Appleton Block:

E. E. ELLIOTT, at V. Ganson's, 20 Merrimack Street: or

E. B. CARLETON, at Shepard's Music Store, 77 Merrimack Street, Lowell, Ms.

MEMBERS OF THE BAND:

T. Maass, 1st Violin; E. E. Elliott, 2nd Violin; W. W. Chipman, Clarinett; Wm. O. Brooks, Cornet; J. H. Stratten, Trombone; E. B. Carlton, Basso.

CARLTON AND ELLIOTT, Prompters.

ANY NUMBER OF PIECES FURNISHED THAT MAY BE DESIRED,

FIRE INSURANCE.

NO ASSESSMENT IN ANY CASE.

ÆTNA, AND HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO'S.,
Hartford, Conn.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
Springfield, Mass.

WESTERN MASS. INSURANCE COMPANY,
Pittsfield, Mass.

Aggregate Capital, paid in **$1.100.000,** with a large surplus.

ÆTNA, Capital, $500,000 | SPRINGFIELD, Capital, $150,000
HARTFORD, Capital, $300,000 | WESTERN MASS., Capital, $150,000

First Class Dwelling Houses Insured at very Low Rates, from One to Five Years.

CHARLESTOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Charlestown, Mass., which insures the safer kinds of property for 1 or 5 years.

HARTFORD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Conn. Capital Stock, $100,000, all paid in.

A. JAMES RICHMOND, Agent,

Office, 18 APPLETON BLOCK, CENTRAL STREET, Lowell.

each other. One of the wings is to be devoted to female prisoners, and the other occupied as the residence of the jailor, who will be able to view both departments of the prison at a glance. There are ninety cells for males, and twelve for females, two hospitals, four rooms for temporary confinement, with kitchens, wash-rooms, bath-rooms, and other accompaniments of a modern prison. The cost of this handsome edifice will be about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. (For a view of this structure see page 82.)

Manufactures in 1856.

There are now twelve great manufacturing corporations in Lowell, which have fifty mills;—fifty temples dedicated to the "Divinity of Labor;"—each huger than the Temple of Jeddo, the Mosque of St. Sophia, or the Cathedral of Milan;—with more than twelve legions of priests and priestesses, preaching daily of Art, of Industry, of Economy, and of "the Gospel according to Poor Richard's Almanac." Their aggregate capital is about fourteen millions of dollars; while the total value of real and personal estates in the city, is about twenty-two millions. The value of the farms around Lowell has certainly been enhanced a million dollars, by the creation of this great home market for the produce of the soil.

There are just twice as many spindles in operation now, as in 1845. The total number of spindles in motion here at the present time, is four hundred thousand, and of looms twelve thousand. The annual consumption of cotton,—the product of the South,—is thirty-six million pounds. That of wool,—the product mainly of the West,—is about five million pounds;—the annual consumption of fine wool being equal to the aggregate product of half a million sheep. From three to six thousand tons of wrought and cast iron, twenty-eight thousand tons of hard coal, one hundred thousand gallons of oil, thirty-six thousand bushels of charcoal, fifteen hundred cords of wood, fifteen hundred

ABIJAH CUTTER,

No. 15 MIDDLE STREET, Lowell,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE  ARMS,

Improved Gain Twist Target and Sporting Rifles,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE

SHOT GUNS AND PISTOLS.

ALSO, DEALER IN

REVOLVERS

of the most approved kinds; Rifle, Belt, and Pocket Pistols; Rifle, Fowling, and Ducking Guns, of every size; Hunting and Dirk Knives, Spy Glasses, Pocket Compasses, Wicker and Leather Covered Drinking Flasks, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches and Belts, Game Bags, Gun Cases, Eley's Water Proof and Common Caps, Eley's Patent Shot Cartridges, English and American Rifle Powder, in canisters or casks. Shot and Balls of every size, Concave and Felt Wadding, Cleaning Rods, &c.

GUNS AND PISTOLS REPAIRED

WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

FISHING TACKLE,

In all its varieties; consisting of English and American Rods and Reels, Walking Cane Rods, Lines of all kinds, Hooks of all kinds and sizes, Artificial Trout, Salmon, and Bass Flies, Bait Boxes, Squids, Jigs, Swivels, Silkworm Gut, Hooks to Gut, Gimp and Wire; Cane and Bamboo Poles, Whole and Jointed; Rigged Lines and Hooks for Sea Fishing, &c.

Fishing Rods made to Order, at

A. CUTTER'S,

No. 15 Middle Street, Lowell, Ms.

barrels of flour, and an equal quantity of starch, besides enormous quantities of teasels, soap, madder, copperas, alum, sumac, indigo, etc., are consumed in these mills every year.

The annual product of all this material, machinery and labor, is over eighty million yards of cotton cloth, over twenty million yards of calico, over fifteen million yards of bleached and dyed goods, one and a half million yards of broadcloths and cassimeres, nearly a million yards of carpets, and three thousand yards of rugs, besides about two million dollars' worth of machinery.



BOSTON AND LOWELL DEPOT—(SIDE VIEW.)

More than two hundred miles of cotton goods are woven every day;—making sufficient for two handsome bracelets for the whole globe every year! Verily, "Cotton is King."

Nearly five hundred thousand yards of these cotton goods are printed annually. The "Merrimac Prints" are the most celebrated. They owe their fame to the genius of John D. Prince, Esquire, who for many years had charge of the Merrimac Print

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE
IN THE WORLD.

DYER'S HEALING EMBROCATION:

FOR EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL USE.



A PERFECT PAIN DESTROYER

A sure Remedy and a universal Panacea for

Rheumatism, Cuts, Wounds, Burns, Scalds, Lumbago, Sore Throat, Piles, Bowel Complaints, Cholera, Wind Colic, Dysentery, Headache, and numerous other "Ills and Aches."

Its popularity is owing to its own intrinsic merits. Once used, it is never dispensed with.

Its peculiar neatness and delicacy, its prompt action and unfailing beneficial effects in all cases, have given it an enviable reputation, which it will sustain long after the hundreds of quack preparations have received their death blow.

It is prescribed for and recommended by many of the most eminent physicians with the most perfect confidence, and we are constantly receiving new testimonials from all parts of the country, of wonderful cures effected by the use of this sovereign remedy.

Dyer's Healing Embrocation is now put up in green glass bottles, with the words—"Dyer's Healing Embrocation, Prov., R. I.," blown in the glass, and the fac-simile of the proprietor's signature upon the outside wrapper.

A. H. FIELD, Sole Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

Sold in Lowell by all the principal Druggists, and by dealers in medicine throughout the country.

Works. His skill in this department won for these prints an enduring renown in all the markets of the globe. Goods bearing his brand have long commanded higher prices than any goods of the same description, not having his brand. Hence this brand has often been counterfeited by those who could not command his skill. Mr. Prince is still living, at an advanced age; and long may he be spared those honors which gratitude bestows upon the meritorious dead!

Besides the corporations above referred to, there are several wadding and batting mills, a large flannel mill, several large tanneries, sawing and planing mills, machine shops, dye-houses, screw-bolt factories, carpet factories, belt factories, harness factories, grist mills, card factories, bobbin and shuttle factories, bedstead factories, a wire-fence factory, a bag factory, etc.

Churches, Schools, Banks, Journals, etc.

THERE are twenty-four churches in Lowell, which cost in the aggregate about three hundred thousand dollars. The Orthodox Congregationalists have five churches; the Calvinistic Baptists, three; the Episcopal Methodists, three; the Roman Catholics, three; the Unitarians, two; the Universalists, two; the Episcopalians,* one; the Presbyterians, one; the Free Will Baptists,

* The Protestant Episcopal Church was the first edifice dedicated to religious worship here, since the erection of that modest log chapel in which the Apostle Eliot preached to the Indians, some two centuries ago. It was called *St. Anne's*, as a compliment to the wife of Mr. Kirk Boott, who, at that time, was *the man* of this place. Rev. Dr. Theo. Edson, its present Rector, was the first clergyman ever settled in Lowell, and the only one ever connected with this church.

The history of this church is peculiar. The land on which it stands originally belonged to the Fletcher farm, which was purchased, with other lands, by the Merrimac Company, in 1822. This land was then valued at two hundred dollars; but in 1826, it was valued at ten thousand dollars, so rapidly did real estate then increase in value. In 1825, the Merrimac Company erected the church and the parsonage adjoining. The church is a very handsome edifice, built of dark stone, with Gothic doors and arched windows, and shaded

CLARKE'S
Vegetable Sherry Wine Bitters!

THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

Composed of Dock Root, Sarsaparilla, Rock Rose, Wintergreen, Dandelion, Wild Cherry, Thoroughwort, Prickly Ash, Poplar Bark, Rhubarb, etc

For Weakness, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Headache, Sour Stomach, Piles of long standing, Humors, and all diseases which arise from an unhealthy state of the Stomach, Bowels and Blood.



For which valuable Roots and Herbs, and the knowledge of their great service to suffering humanity, man cannot feel too thankful to Him who wisely provided us with all things.

Only 25 cts. for a pint bottle, 42 cts. for a quart, and 75 cts. only for the mammoth bottle, holding two quarts.

To all Persons,—Both Sick and Well!

If a long life of health and happiness is desired, let these Bitters be taken, particularly in the spring and warm seasons of the year.

The mechanic, who, from his constant in door labors, becomes weakened at the stomach, nervous, pale and sickly; his food not relishing, nor properly digesting—he should take these Bitters, and freely too. It will make him, physically speaking, once more a man.

The mill operative will find this medicine the very thing to cleanse the blood and strengthen the system, and very mild and pleasant to take.

The pale and once beautiful lady has but to take this compound freely, and she will be speedily restored to health, beauty and buoyancy.

The honest farmer—the clergyman and lawyer, and men of sedentary habits—this is your medicine. After once using it, you never will be without it. It will improve you 25 per cent.

THE LARGEST BOTTLE, THE LOWEST PRICE, AND THE MOST EFFECTUAL MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

Burr, Foster & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 1 Cornhill, Boston.

J. R. HAYES, AGENT.
No. 12 Central Street, - - - - Lowell.

one; the Wesleyan Methodists, one; the Second Adventists, one; the Swedenborgians, one. Besides these, there is the Free Chapel, which is under Unitarian influence. There are, also, several smaller societies, of Spiritualists, Millerites, Wymanites, Come-Outers, etc. The sums expended by these churches for benevolent purposes, exceed forty thousand dollars a year.

Several events have transpired, which have shocked the religious sensibilities of the community,—such as the conversion of the Free Will Baptist Church on Merrimac street into a theatre, and the conversion of the "Christian" Church on Lowell street, into a dance-house. The denominational character of some of

by forest trees. It was consecrated by Bishop Griswold, on the 16th of March, 1825, and, by the permission of the Merrimac Company, occupied by the "Merrimac Religious Society,"—the name by which the present church was then called.

Shortly afterwards, when the great reorganization of the companies took place, these premises were conveyed, together with other real estate of the Merrimac Company, to the Locks and Canals Company; and on the third of May, 1826, the Locks and Canals Company reconveyed the premises to the Merrimac Company, upon the condition that the church should continue to be used for religious worship, and the parsonage to be occupied as the residence of a minister of the gospel. But by a subsequent deed, given in 1830, the Locks and Canals Company released the Merrimac Company from this last named condition, and renewed their former grant unconditionally.

On the 23d of November, 1827, the Merrimac Company, for a nominal consideration, leased both church and parsonage to the Merrimac Religious Society, for the term of fifteen years; and on the termination of this lease in 1843, the proprietors of St. Anne's church purchased the church and church-lot of the Merrimac Company, for the sum of twelve thousand dollars. Possession of the parsonage—which since 1826 had been occupied by the society's parson—was now resumed by the Merrimac Company, who compelled the parson to vacate his parsonage, and have ever since occupied it as the residence of their agent. In 1845, the church was considerably enlarged by the proprietors.

An action has recently been commenced, in the Supreme Judicial Court, by the Rector, Wardens and Vestry, of this church, against the Merrimac Company, to recover the parsonage, with rent for the same during its occupation by the Merrimac Company, and also to recover the twelve thousand dollars paid for the church in 1843, together with the interest upon the same. The issues involved in this case are of too technical a character to be detailed here. However interesting to lawyers, they would be "*caviare* to the general." Both of the litigating parties have retained able counsel; and the decision of the case will be looked for with much interest by the numerous parties concerned, and by the public.

B. C. SARGEANT,
DEALER IN
BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS & STATIONERY,
CITY HALL BUILDING, MERRIMACK STREET,
LOWELL.

P. V. THOMAS,
DEPUTY SHERIFF FOR MIDDLESEX COUNTY.
OFFICE, { No. 3 CANAL BLOCK, (with E. L. Shed,)
RESIDENCE, { No. 34 FRANKLIN STREET,
LOWELL, MASS.

EDWIN L. SHED,
DEPUTY SHERIFF & CORONER
FOR MIDDLESEX COUNTY.
OFFICE, { No. 3 CANAL BLOCK,
RESIDENCE, { No. 8 LAWRENCE STREET, } LOWELL.
☞Orders by Express or Mail promptly attended to, and particular attention given to criminal business.

BROWN & ALGER,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
OFFICE IN MANSUR'S BUILDING, NO. 55 CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL.
A. R. BROWN, Commissioner for the States of N. H. and Vermont.
E. A. ALGER, Notary Public.

L. J. FLETCHER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
MUSEUM BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.

CHARLES COWLEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Office, No. 75 Central Street, Opposite American House, Lowell.

these churches has been changed. Thus, the Roman Catholic Church on Suffolk street, was formerly a Free Will Baptist Church;—the Methodist Episcopal Church at the corner of Central and Merrimac streets, was originally erected and occupied by the Universalists;—the Congregational Church on High street, was built by the Episcopalians;—but the attempt to establish a second Episcopal Church here, proved a failure. The most magnificent church in Lowell, and one of the most splendid edifices in the country, is the Roman Catholic Church of St. Patrick, on Fenwick street. It cost about seventy thousand dollars, and can seat three thousand persons. The High Street Church is a showy Gothic edifice, "with spires and turrets crowned;" but Whittier compares it to one of Irving's Shingle Palaces, and calls it "a whittled representation of the many-headed beast of the Apocalypse." Architecturally considered, most of these churches are more than respectable.

The schools of Lowell are, one High School, with seven teachers and two hundred and thirty pupils; ten Grammar Schools, with thirty-six teachers and over eighteen hundred pupils; five Intermediate Schools, with eight teachers and four hundred pupils; and forty-eight Primary Schools, with one teacher apiece, and twenty-seven hundred pupils. The cost of all these schoolhouses was about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The appropriations of the City Council for schools are between fifty and sixty thousand dollars a year. These schools are under the management of a committee, chosen annually by the citizens. Much has been done for the education of the young employed in the mills, by several Free Evening Schools, in connection with the Ministry at Large. These Schools have two sessions a week in winter; and about a thousand pupils,—many of them of adult years,—here receive gratuitous instruction.

These public schools are institutions of distinguished excellence. The District School System, which was first adopted here, proved inadequate to the educational wants of the rising community. The present system was adopted as early as 1832, chiefly through the efforts of Rev. Dr. Edson, Warren Colburn, and a few others, contrary to the wishes and determined opposition of the mana-

SHOREY & LYMAN,

No. 4 APPLETON BLOCK, CENTRAL ST.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES.

Having the best quality and styles of Moulding, we can make neater Frames than at any other place in Lowell.

The beauty of a Frame is to have the corners *well* put together, which we can do at short notice,—having a Machine to cut them in. Also,

FURNITURE REPAIRED,

Sofas Rescated and made as good as new. Cabinet Job Work neatly executed.

REMEMBER

NO. 4 APPLETON BLOCK,

CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford.

JAS. GOODWIN, President. GUY R. PHELPS, Secretary.

INCORPORATED IN 1846.

During the 10 years of its existence, this Company has issued over 20.000 Policies, and accumulated a capital of over $2,000,000, and pays a dividend of 50 per cent. annually, to policy holders. The Dividends are declared on the 31st of January, of each year. California risks taken on reasonable terms.

A. C. CHADWICK,

Agent for Lowell and vicinity.

OFFICE AT E. B. PATCH'S AUCTION ROOM, where any information and all necessary papers may be obtained.

D. W. BARTH,

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING

—AND—

SHAWING SALOON,

Middle Street, Opposite the Post Office,

LOWELL. MASS.

Champooing and Hair Dyeing done in the best style. Particular attention paid to Children's Hair Cutting.

gers of the mills. So bitter was their hostility to these schools, that no gentleman connected with the mills could, for a long time, be persuaded to visit one of them. But, in February, 1833,—when Hon. Henry Clay, Governor Lincoln, and other distinguished gentlemen, came to Lowell, and expressed a wish to visit these schools, and be introduced to the scholars,—these corporation gentlemen concluded to change their tactics, and accompany their distinguished guests into those nurseries of the young, of which they were now compelled to feel proud. Opinionated men may call them useless, and sectarian bigots may denounce them as Godless and Infidel; but the good sense of the masses will sustain these schools, and those who seek to destroy them, will themselves be destroyed.

There are six banks in Lowell, with an aggregate capital of one million four hundred thousand dollars. These are the Railroad, the Lowell, the Appleton, the Prescott, the Wamesit, and the Merchants'. The amount of banking capital is certainly none too great; but it is the general belief that there are too many banks to divide the business. Experience has demonstrated that the increase of banks has diminished the "discount facilities" of the business men of the place,—each bank having a special "set of friends" upon whom to lavish its favors;—while it has aggravated all the evils of usury, speculation, "note-shaving," and what would be called cheating, if that were not too harsh a word to be applied to those whom we are bound to consider, (as Anthony did the assassins of Cæsar,) "all honorable men."

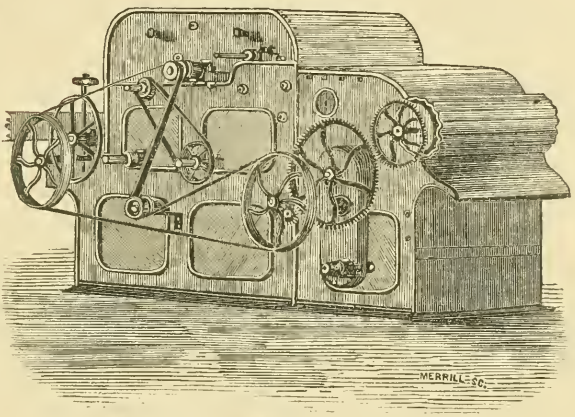
Of public journals, Lowell has been prolific. Over forty papers, of various descriptions, have been started here at various times; but through the successful competition of the Boston press, most of them have gone down to premature graves. The journal probably most extensively known in connection with this city, was the Lowell Offering, a monthly periodical, published from 1840 to 1845, and devoted mainly to the literary effusions of the young ladies employed in the mills. The principal mover in this novel enterprize was Miss Harriet Farley, an operative herself, and daughter of a clergyman of Amesbury. Many of these Offering essays evinced very correct taste, and highly respectable talent.

CALVERT'S IMPROVED PATENT

COTTON WILLOW

AND

Cleaning Machine.



To Cotton Manufacturers.

GENTLEMEN:

The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to our Improved CALVERT WILLOW. We deem it unnecessary to eulogize the many merits it possesses over all other kinds of Cotton Openers now before the public, but choose to let the Machine stand upon its own merits. Our Improved Machines may be seen at the Merrimack and Appleton Manufacturing Companies, Lowell; at C. W. Sayles, Esquire's Mill, North Wrentham, Mass.; and at W. Lenoris & Brothers, Lenoris, Tennessee.

We challenge the manufacturing public to produce a Machine equal to ours for Opening and Cleansing Cotton from leaf, dirt, and seeds, or other foreign substance.

The Original Calvert Willows have been long and favorably known to most of the Cotton Manufacturers of this country, and may be found in most of the large Manufacturing Establishments.

Persons in want of Cotton Cleansing Machines are respectfully solicited to examine our Improved Machine before purchasing elsewhere.

MANUFACTURED BY

CALVERT & SARGENT,

GRANITEVILLE, MASS.

Some of them have since been published in a volume, entitled "Mind Among the Spindles."

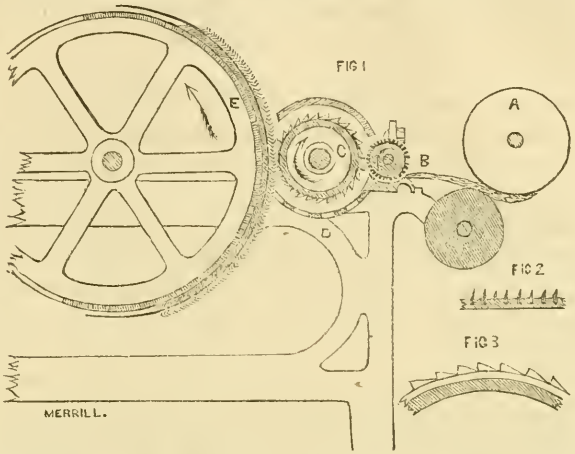
There are published in Lowell, at the present time, three daily and five weekly newspapers, with an aggregate circulation of some ten thousand. The dailies are the *Journal and Courier*, (Republican,) the *Advertiser*, (Democratic,) and the *Citizen and News*, (Native American.) The weeklies are the *Journal and Courier*, (Republican,) the *Patriot and Republican*, (Democratic,) *Vox Populi*, (Independent,) the *Christian Era*, (Calvinistic Baptist,) and the *American Citizen*, (Native American.) Ayers' American Almanac is also published here, having a circulation of nearly three million copies per annum.

The Lowell Fire Department contains about four hundred and fifty men, divided into twelve companies, with ten engines, under the direction of a Board of Engineers, chosen by the City Council. Connected with this department are sixty-seven hydrants, supplied with water, from the Reservoir on Lynde's Hill, by fifteen thousand feet of water-pipe. The firemen are an orderly and meritorious body of men. Their history is distinguished by many feats of daring and self-sacrificing heroism, and is unsullied by a single stain. None of those riotous demonstrations, by which their brethren in other cities have sometimes incurred disgrace, have ever been witnessed here.

The Military Department consists of four companies, with forty men each, of Volunteer Militia. These are the Mechanic Phalanx, the City Guards, the Watson Light Guard, and the Lawrence Cadets. They have long deservedly sustained a high reputation for discipline and all the military virtues. Happily for the city, none of these companies have ever had occasion to display their prowess in anything more serious than a sham-fight.

The present population of Lowell numbers about thirty-eight thousand persons, divided into six thousand three hundred families; and the females out-number the males by more than seven thousand. Two-thirds of our inhabitants are of American birth; but every quarter of the globe has its representatives here. Massachusetts furnishes more than one-half of the native born, and Ireland more than two-thirds of the foreign born.

TO COTTON MANUFACTURERS.



We beg leave to call your attention to a new METALLIC TOOTHED CYLINDER, to be used with Cotton Cards, as a Licker-in, in connection with the shell, feed-rolls, and screen shown in the drawing annexed. A few of the advantages over the old Licker-in consists in its durability, its great perfection in cleansing cotton from the dirt and leaf, its distributing the cotton more evenly over the Main Cylinder, its making only one-half the amount of flyings, and in its requiring neither stripping, grinding, or any other attention. These Cylinders have been in use in some of the Lowell Mills during the past eight years, and are found to improve in sharpness and condition from the time of being put into use. This Licker-in can be applied to any Cotton Card without alterations, it being put in the same bearings as those in use.

Those Manufacturers having Licker in Cylinders made of iron, can have them clothed with Metallic clothing, and save the expense of new Cylinders; and so far as they have been in use, it is thought they will last twenty years, if not injured by accident.

We annex a few of the many flattering recommendations we have received from those using our Metallic Licker-in, and respectfully request those desirous of trying them, to examine them at work.

CALVERT & SARGENT, Manufacturers,

GRANITEVILLE, MASS.

Lancaster Mills, Clinton, July 30, 1856.

MESSRS. CALVERT & SARGENT,

Gents:—We have used "Calvert's Opener" for opening all our cotton, for eight years, with satisfaction.

We have used your Metallic Licker-in, for Cotton Card Machines, about eight months, and are so well pleased with their work, and with the condition in which they keep without grinding and other repairing, that we are substituting them for our card-clothed Lickers-in as fast as the latter need repair.

Yours respectfully, FRANKLIN FORBES, Agent.

(Continued on page 161.)

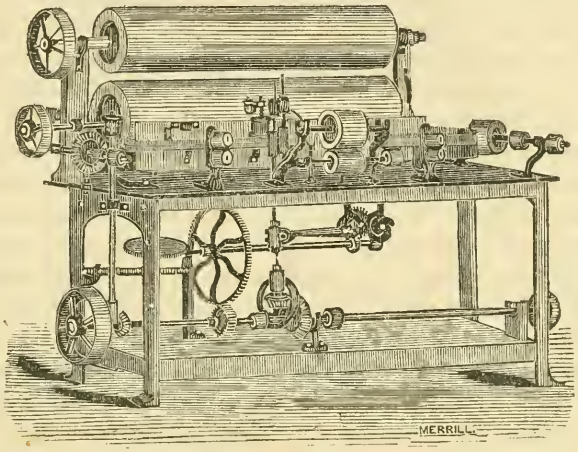
Some fifteen thousand persons are employed in the mills. The rest of the population are engaged in miscellaneous pursuits; and very few of "those idle vagabonds, called gentlemen," are here to be found.

The sanitary condition of Lowell is remarkably good. When we consider how many are employed in the mills, where the physical system is more or less over-worked,—where a one-sided development is induced by the endless repetition, without variation, of one simple mechanical process, or series of processes,—where unwholesome particles of vegetable or metallic dust are constantly inhaled into the lungs,—where the conditions of the atmosphere are generally unfavorable to robustness and vigor,—this fact may appear astonishing. But, perhaps, the unstationary character of our population will account for it. The emigration to other parts of the country, of those who have worked a few years in the mills, —and the constant immigration from agricultural districts, of new recruits to fill the places of the retiring operatives,—are the immediate causes of this high sanitary condition of our city. Emigration, then, which has ever been regarded as "the safety-valve of nations," becomes with us the safety-valve of health.

The managers of the corporations have done much for the health and well-being of their employès,—by providing comfortable boarding houses,—by a judicious system of boarding-house management,—by establishing a general hospital,—by careful attention to ventilation,—and by all means that science or ingenuity could suggest. But the condition of the operative is unenviable at best. The statistics of deaths in Massachusetts for 1854, show that while seven thousand seven hundred and thirty-five farmers died, whose average age was over sixty-four years,—there died during the same year seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-one mechanics, whose average age was only forty-six years, —showing a difference of eighteen years against the mechanic. So that, while a farmer at twenty may expect to live forty-four years,—an operative at twenty may only expect to live twenty-six years.

The average work-hours are eleven hours a day. The average wages are eighty cents a day for males, and two dollars a week

Belt Combing Machine.



The a ove cut represents a Worsted Combing Machine, known as the New England Comber. This is one of the first Machines in use in this country, for Combing Wools for Carpet Warps. It is considered one of the best in use, and has been found a superior machine for native wools. It yields from sixty to eighty per cent. of tops. This Machiue is in very general use, and may be seen in most of the large Worsted establishments, and at our shop, in Graniteville; and also a complete set of Worsted Machinery can be seen in operation. We manufacture Calvert & Sargent's Ring and Table Combing Machines, and Worsted and Woolen Machinery generally.

CALVERT & SARGENT,

BUILDERS,

GRANITEVILLE, (Near Lowell,—on the Stony Brook Railroad,) MASS.

(Continued from page 159.)

The Lowell Manufacturing Company have had Messrs. Calvert & Sargent's Metallic Lickers-in in use for about five years past, and the working of the same has been entirely satisfactory.

SAM'L FAY, Supt.

Lowell, April 9, 1855.

The Suffolk Manufacturing Company have used the above described Lickers-in, and find them much preferable to those covered with card clothing.

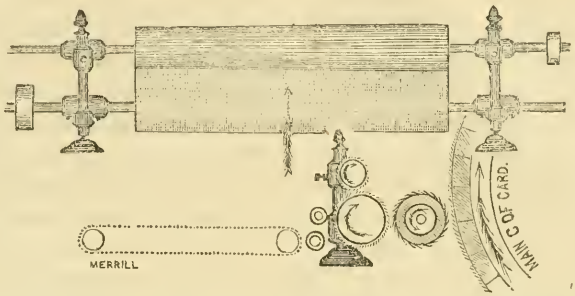
JOHN WRIGHT, Sup't.

April 14, 1855.

for females, clear of board. Many operatives, by rigid economy and self-denial, contrive not only to support themselves, but also to save some portion of these meagre earnings. Two-thirds of the deposits in the savings banks are made by operatives. Hundreds of hale, buxom New England girls,—leaving their rural homes and entering the mills,—have here earned means to help parents in pecuniary distress,—to educate sisters, brothers or themselves, —or to endow the homes of their future husbands. To be an operative may render one of either sex unpresentable in fashionable society;—but it has ever been deemed an honorable means of raising a dower. The moral police of the mills is such that no doubt is ever raised as to the character of any woman, on account of her having been an operative. Examples of long-suffering toil, of heroic grappling with unpropitious fortune, of humble, affectionate and sublime self-sacrifice,—unseen of men, but written forever in the Book of Life,—have occurred among this humble class,—of which many volumes, as thrilling as any of Scott or Dickens, might be written. Those "pensioners on the dead," whose whole consequence is derived from their fathers, will hardly assume equality with many, now moving in the high places of the nation, who, beginning in the lowly rank of mill-operatives, have forced their own way upward, and conquered for themselves honorable positions in the world.

The capital fact in our case is,—that we have no permanent operative population. Carlyle may reiterate, as often as he pleases, that mill-work is holy, and that "labor is worship;"—but it is this fact, and this alone, that has saved us from those evils of vice and ignorance, demoralization and misery, which have been engendered by manufactures in some cities of Europe. While most of our operatives are born and bred in virtuous rural homes, and, after working a few years in the mills, return to agricultural pursuits, the interests of Lowell will rest secure; for, as Jefferson remarks in his Notes on Virginia, "corruption of morals, in the mass of cultivators, is a phenomenon, of which no age nor nation furnishes an example." But let the curse of a permanent operative population fasten itself upon us,—and all the "woes unnumbered" of the Iliad would be realized here. Lowell

To Woollen Manufacturers.



The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of Woollen Manufacturers to their

PATENT

BURRING CYLINDERS.

These excellent machines are manufactured under Francis A. Calvert's Patent, issued January 23, 1849, and under Charles G. Sargent's Patent, issued October 9, 1849, and, by license, under Milton D. Whipple's Patent, issued October 28, 1840, and extended for seven years from the expiration thereof.

The advantages which these Cylinders possess over all of similar construction, are:

First,—The price at which they are offered being at least 50 per cent. less than the original price of the Parkhurst Cylinder.

Second,—The operation is perfectly satisfactory. They are not liable *to clog up or throw large quantities of wool into the refuse box or upon the floor*, but they uniformly receive and deliver the wool to the card *even*, and free from burrs, dye-drugs, chips, or any other foreign deleterious substance.

Third,—The mode of construction being such that the Cylinder can be divested of all its operating parts, and invested with entire new clothing, rendering it equally perfect in its operation and durability as at first, at a cost of from ten to fifteen dollars, varying according to size.

To manufacturers who are unacquainted with their operation, we would say that one attached to the First Breaker will add at least 33 per cent. to the durability of card clothing, especially on the coarser grades of wool.

Letters Patent for this Cylinder have been secured in England, where the patentee at present resides, making and putting them in operation extensively.

MANUFACTURED BY

CALVERT & SARGENT,

Graniteville, Mass.

would become a foul blot upon the face of the country. Like the blood of Duncan on the fair hands of Lady Macbeth, all the waters of the ocean could not wash it out, nor "all the perfumes of Arabia" sweeten it. In the very heart of all our civilization would be engendered what Macaulay would term "a race of Huns fiercer than those who fought under Attila, and Vandals more bent on destruction than those who followed Genseric." Degraded to the level of the Indian Pariahs, their independence would be that of serfs; their liberty, that of prisoners; their leisure, that of work-house paupers; their education, that of plantation negroes; their health, that of invalids; their chastity, that of harem women; and their wages, like the wages of sin, would be Death.

But this is not to be. Though in a certain sense, as Whittier says, "man and mechanism are reduced to a common level, and answer to the same bell-call;" yet a majority of our operatives, are not born such, and do not die such. They well understand that, as Say observes, "to have never done anything but make the eighteenth part of a pin, is a sorry account for any human being to give of his existence." Elevated far above the manufacturing population of any country on the globe,—they are well described by Mr. Case, as "a reading, thinking, honest, economical and independent class."

In a mere manufacturing community, we should, of course, look in vain for any literary "happy-family" *coteries*,—such as Emerson has gathered around him at Concord,—sitting at the feet of the American Plato, as Saul sat at the feet of Gamaliel,—now visiting the Diogenes-hut of Thoreau,—and now drinking a transcendental cup of tea in Hawthorne's "House with Seven Gables." It would be equally vain to inquire for fashionable society here,—such as crowded the parlors of the late Abbott Lawrence in Boston. It is the boast of Lowell, that it has no aristocracy, either of wealth or talent, or of rank or position. It is simply a city of mechanics, who have made the world ring with their achievements in mechanism;—nothing more.

THE ABBOT

Worsted Company,

Having located themselves

IN GRANITEVILLE, MASS.,

Are prepared to Manufacture

CREWELS,

CROCHETS, TASSELS,

COACH LACE,

AND

Fine Worsted Yarn

GENERALLY.

Manufactory and Post-office Address,

Graniteville, Mass.

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*In some copies of this work, by an error of the types, this anecdote is dated in 1849, instead of 1843.

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PUBLISHER'S NOTE.

THE publisher of this work felicitates himself on the success of all his plans in relation hereto. His most sanguine anticipations have been more than realized. In the department of advertising, he has been agreeably disappointed. When he fixed the whole number of his pages at one hundred and fifty, he felt that he had extended his limits to the highest point available. Many practical printers cautioned him that he was extending his plans *too far*, and that the enterprise would inevitably fail. But the result has proved that he might have multiplied the number of his pages indefinitely.—He might have procured two or three times the amount of advertising patronage which he has procured, without any extraordinary exertion.

For these reasons, the publisher has extended his limits eighteen pages beyond the highest number upon which he originally fixed. He would have extended them still further, to accommodate those who had engaged space in this work, but failed to send their advertisements to the office in season, could he have done so without undoing much that had already been completed, and delaying the day of publication later than he wished.

For the very liberal patronage extended to this enterprise, by the advertising community, he would express his sincere thanks; and at the same time, he congratulates his numerous patrons in Lowell on having now removed the stigma heretofore attached to them—that they would not encourage a local medium for advertising. E. D. GREEN.

LOWELL, AUGUST 15, 1856.

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*** The Author lays down his pen with a profound consciousness that the subject, of which he has now sketched the outline, is very far from being exhausted. A great mass of materials are still at his command,—which he has found it impossible to condense into the present work These materials would fill a volume of four or five hundred duodecimo pages; and it is among the possibilities of the future, that he may yet prepare them for publication, with a large number of illustrative cuts and engravings. This, however, must be determined by events beyond his present control.

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LINOIS CENTRAL R. R. LANDS.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS.

lands offered for sale by the Illinois Central Rail Road Company, anted by the United States to the State of Illinois, by the Act of 20th September, All the conditions stipulated in that Act have been fulfilled, and the title to these in no longer be affected by legislation.

the Act of 10th February, 1851, the State of Illinois incorporated npany, and directed the Governor to convey to said Company, by a Deed in fee all of said land, &c., which was done.

said Act further required said Company to execute a Deed of Trust, said lands, &c., to certain persons named therein by the State, to secure the per- ce of the conditions and stipulations required thereby. The Bonds issued under st are being paid as fast as the money is received from the sale of the lands set apart purpose. All Bonds received for lands, or purchased with the proceeds of such re officially cancelled by the Trustees.

ere payment is made in full, the purchaser at once obtains his title e Trustees appointed by the State. If the sale is on credit, however, the title is not ll final payment is made, but the purchaser receives a Contract, stipulating that le will be given on full payment and compliance with the conditions specified Each payment for lands sold on credit can be made in Construction Bonds or and if in the latter, it is applied to the purchase of such Bonds; and the particular at once exempted from liability, and a perfect title given by the Trustees—being, in e first conveyance under the authority of the General Government.

sales are made under the direction of the Trustees, and are authorized ct of the State Legislature. The lands thus sold are exempted from taxation by of the State till finally paid for.

Trustees execute Deeds for all lands sold; and the conveyance by said s, in the terms of the law, is "an absolute title in fee simple," and operates "as e or an acquittance of the particular tract or tracts so sold from all liability or in- nce on account of said Deed of Trust, and the issue of said Bonds—so as to vest urchasers a complete and indefensible title."

s it is seen, that the Act of Congress making the grant, secures the purchasers, whatever may be the action of the State; and the law of the State in- ting this Company, while amply securing the Bond holders, is alike careful to pro- rchasers of the lands, and to secure to them perfect and complete titles in any and ntingency.

elieved that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, ble a man with a few hundred dollars in cash and ordinary industry, to make him- ependent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime, the rapid ent of the country will probably have increased their value four or five fold. When l, an experienced person will accompany applicants to give information and aid in g lands.

lars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable l known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the also, the fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, etc., by contract, or any formation, will be cheerfully given on application, either personally or by letter, in , French, or German, addressed to

JOHN WILSON,

ıd Commissioner of the Illinois Central Rail Road Lands,

Office in Illinois Central Rail Road Depot, Chicago, Illinois.

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Lowell Wire Fence Company,

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